FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

POLITICAL NOTES.

An immense meeting of Republicans was held at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Wednesday night, at which Senator John A. Logan spoke nearly two hours in favor of Grant and Wilson.

Two very large political meetings were held at Indianapolis last night—the Democratic and Liberal Republican at the Academy of Music, and the Republican at their Wigwam. Both places were densely crowded. Senator Trumbull and Hon. J. R. Cravens, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, spoke at the Academy, and Hon. Richard Thompson, of Terre Haute, at the Wigwam.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Eleventh Illinois District, at Pittsfield, nominated A. E. Matthews, of Pike county.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ohio district, in convention at Warren, nominated Gen. J. A. Garfield for Congress.

The Prohibitory Convention voted to hold a delegate convention in Boston on August 28th, to nominate candidates for support at the State election.

The Georgia Senate passed an act to allow a colored man excluded from the jury lists to appeal to the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Schofield next visits Lancaster county, in this State, and will speak four times. Thence he goes to Maine to fill four appointments. On his return he is "booked" for a speech at Boston, and from Boston he goes to Michigan on a speaking tour.

Capt. Darford was nominated by the sixteenth Ohio Congressional district Convention for Congress in place of Hon. J. A. Bingham.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the tenth Ohio district, held at Clyde, Ohio, nominated Chas. Crater, of Seneca county, for re-election to Congress by acclamation.

Hon. Henry Wilson replies to an invitation to attend the soldiers' and sailors' mass convention at Pittsburgh, on September 17th, as follows: "I will gladly accept your kind invitation, and hope you will have great success."

Senator Wilson arrived in Philadelphia yesterday. In the evening a large number of personal and political friends called upon him.

A colored Grant and Wilson club was formed at Evansville last night, and at a meeting five able speeches were made by colored men.

An exciting meeting of the Apollo Hall (N. Y.) Democracy was held last night. Wm. H. Wickham, Chairman, attempted to read a communication from Tammany Hall, inviting the Apollo Hall organization to join in a mass meeting to endorse the Baltimore Convention. Senator James O'Brien moved that the communication be laid on the table. The motion was received with tremendous cheers. Peter Mitchell, Coroner Flynn, Judge Spaulding, Henry Murray and others of the Executive Committee, sustained the motion of O'Brien, who charged Wyckham with being in a secret treaty to sell the organization to Tammany Hall. For a long time Wyckham persisted in attempting to read the communication, but O'Brien's motion was carried. Wyckham denied the allegation of O'Brien, and announced his (Wyckham's) withdrawal from the Apollo Hall Democracy.

The Ohio State Central Committee elected the following as an Executive Committee: E. B. Eshleman, Secretary; Jacob Reinhard, Treasurer; Amos Layman and M. A. Dougherty, members of the committee.

Horace Greeley has reconsidered his purpose of making a stay at Long Island, and has determined, with his family, to visit his old home in New Hampshire, where he will remain a month or more.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, is going to California, and will there labor for the Republican Presidential ticket.

The Saratoga *Sun* is authority for the statement that Chief Justice Church will not accept the nomination of any party for Governor of New York.

Mr. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, who was a leader in the Cincinnati Convention, when it was possible to regard it as a sincere effort for reform, has declared for Grant and Wilson.

Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, sent a letter to the Labor Reform Conference, in New York. He reiterates his sympathy with the labor cause, and says that the true policy of the laboring people is to marshal their strength upon the municipal, State and Congressional legislative offices who may support their cause. The Labor party, he thinks, holds the balance of power in Pennsylvania, and could, if it would, control the contest for the Presidency.

Three of the Democratic newspapers in Wisconsin utterly refuses to support Greeley and Brown. They are all old papers, and are edited by men who have always been Democrats, and have exerted much influence in their party in the localities in which their papers are published. The number of anti-Greeley Democratic papers, not only in Wisconsin, but in other States, will probably be increased before November. Meanwhile it is encouraging to know that not a single Republican paper in Wisconsin has gone over to Greeley.

Under the head of "Greeley and Micawber," the New York *Evening Post* says: Plagiarism is a charge not often brought against Mr. Greeley, but there is a certain resemblance between the two following passages so marked that they deserve to be placed side by side.

I cherish the hope . . . Some future traveller, that the journal I pro- visiting from motives of jected and established curiosity, not unmingl- will live andflourish long ed, let us hope, with after I am forgotten, and mouldered sympathy, the place of into forgotten dust, * * confinement allotted to and that the s'ows about its this city, may, covers my ashes may and that while under the London Times, that he laid a wig to catch bear to future eyes the as he traces on its wall, still intelligible inscrip- inscribed, with a rusty tion, "Founder of the nail, New York Tribune." —*The Old scene* initials, W. M. *Recollections of a Busy Life, by H. G.*

The Detroit *Press* says: "We shall win to the support of Grant a large percentage of the Democratic vote of the State this year." Not very enthusiastic, considering the whole percentage you are in a minority.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, is coaxing and driving. In a speech made here some days ago he said: "It is hard for us who have been extreme war men, who have lost property and almost all we hold dear for principle to now sacrifice principle and accept Horace Greeley for our candidate, but we must do it. [Some one shouted out, "We can't do it."] Vance replied: "We must. See here, gentlemen, sometimes we are dry and we can't get good liquor. We must have a drink. Don't you take poor whisky if you can get any thing else. Of course we take the poor. We take and mix it, a little whisky, a little water, plenty of sugar, stir it all up, drink it and d— it. So in this, we can do no better. We will take a little Greeley, and mix in some of the issues we all love, vote the ticket, but curse Greeley." This given in Vances way made a laugh. After it some old "Bourbon" sung out: "It won't do, Governor, we won't do it. We don't like it, while and if I can't take it 'straight' I'll stay dry." This fetched the house, and soon after the meeting broke up.—*Raleigh Letter.*

A friend of the *Christian Register* writes a clergyman that he has got so far into politics as to hurrah for the——, but does not know whether to end with "ner" or "ney." The clergyman replies by referring him to Proverbs, vi. 6.—"Go to the ant though sluggard."

Henry Wilson stated to a correspondent recently that during thirty-two years of political life he had made about thirteen hundred speeches, which had appeared in print, and, so far as his memory extended, had uttered but one sentence he regretted, and that because it was misapprehended.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ohio District, in Convention at Bellaire on Tuesday, nominated Captain Lorenzo Danford, of St. Clairsville, for Congress, on the seventh ballot, over Hon. John A. Bingham, the present Representative. The vote stood Danford 55, Bingham 53. The contest was a very exciting one, and a great deal of feeling was aroused in the district. Speeches were made by the successful candidate, and by his competitors, Dr. Updegraff, of Steubenville, and Mr. Bingham. Dr. Updegraff was nominated for Presidential Elector. Captain Danford said in his speech:

"Let me say to you that in the Sixteenth District General Grant had a majority of 3,200 four years ago, and a majority of 38 votes in Belmont county. Let me say to you now, in Belmont county we pledge you 500 majority for Grant. We will do more than that. We pledge you 4,000 majority for General Grant in the Sixteenth Congressional District."

For the information of our readers who may wish to watch the returns of the North Carolina election to-day, we add the names of the candidates for Governor and Congress.

Governor—Tod R. Caldwell, Rep.
August S. Merriman, Dem.

CONGRESS.

Districts.	Republicans.	Democrats.
First	Clinton L. Cobb,	D. M. Carter.
Second	Chas. R. Thomas,	W. H. Kitchen.
Third	Neill McKay, jr.,	Alfred M. Waddell.
Fourth	Wm. A. Smith,	Simon H. Rodgers.
Fifth	Thomas Settle,	James M. Leach.
Sixth	Oliver H. Dockery,	Thomas S. Ashe.
Seventh	David M. Furches,	W. M. Robbins.
Eighth	W. G. Candler,	Zebulon B. Vance.

In 1868 the whole vote cast for President was 130,316, and Grant's majority 12,136. In 1870 the whole vote was 171,075. Democratic majority for Attorney General, 4,221. The vote on Constitutional Convention in 1871 aggregated 182,359—the majority against the Convention being 9,245. The registered vote this year exceeds 214,000, or between 26,000 and 40,000 more than the aggregate of persons voting in 1871. It is this registered but non-voting element upon which both parties to the contest rely for victory.

Another Leaf from History.

HOW REBEL EMISSARIES AND NORTHERN DEMOCRATS PLOTTED IN CANADA.

Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, Confers with Thompson, Clay, Sanders and Holcomb.

HOW "TRIBUNE" EDITORIALS GIVE AID AND COMFORT TO THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

Colorado Jewett, George Sanders and Horace Greeley as Peace Makers.

Greeley Would Have Admitted the Rebel Agents and Spies into Washington Without Restrictions—He Would Have Opened Throughout the Country the Free Advocacy of Peace at the Most Critical Moment of the War—How Greeley in His Letter Wholly Abandoned the Positions Maintained by the Government.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, C. S. A.:

SIR: I desire to submit to you, as the head of the department to which I am directly responsible, and under whose control they should, if possible, have been conducted, the history of certain transactions in which I was engaged whilst in Canada, but which did not fall within the scope of the duties assigned to me by the President. I will not here repeat the reasons which have been communicated in previous reports for protracting my stay in the British provinces. During the interval of leisure which this delay afforded me, I was practically associated by my friends, Messrs Clay and Thompson, with themselves, in the execution of their more comprehensive and delicate mission. In anticipation of the arrival of these gentlemen at Niagara, but, as I believe, without their previous knowledge or sanction, Mr. George N. Sanders, then residing in that part of Canada, invited a number of citizens of the United States, supposed to be hostile to the existing administration, to visit the Falls and interchange opinions upon the condition of the country and the great question of peace, with the prominent Confederate gentlemen who were expected to spend a portion of the summer at that place. Such conferences being entirely legitimate under the construction which Messrs. Clay and Thompson (no doubt very properly) placed upon their powers and duties, I have no hesitation in meeting the public men who came to the Falls, and expressed a desire for my society. That point being the most convenient and eligible for the transaction of my own business, I remained there during the whole period of my stay in Canada, and thus had opportunities of more frequent and extensive intercourse with these gentlemen than either of my friends. Of course, Mr. Clay, made his headquarters at St. Catherine's, the other, Mr. Thompson, at Toronto. Besides a crowd of less distinguished persons, I saw during the course of the summer (in some instances repeatedly) Governor Hunt, of New York, Messrs. Leigh Richmond and Benjamin Wood, of the same state; Mr. Byrkakew, Judge Black, and Mr. Van Dyke, of Pennsylvania; Mr. McLean, of the Cincinnatti *Enquirer*; Weller, of California; Judge Bullit, of Kentucky, and Colonel Walker, of Indiana. We received messages from other gentlemen, such as Voorhees, of Indiana, and Pendleton, of Ohio. Before Mr. Clay and myself had reached Niagara, Mr. Thompson had seen Mr. Vallandigham. The impression which had been made upon my mind by what I learned from these gentlemen, and from many other sources of information, including interviews with leading members of the Sons of Liberty, as to the temper of the Democratic party, and especially of the people of the of the Northwest; and the prospect of any action in that section favorable to our cause, I shall state in another part of this report.

Certain editorials which appeared in the New York *Tribune* early in June, connected with intimations from our friends in New York, induced a hope (which with me has ripened into an abiding conviction) that the able editor of that influential journal entertained opinions upon the subject of peace much more reasonable and moderate than those of the Republican party in general. For this reason neither Mr. Clay nor myself (Mr. Thompson being in Toronto, and taking no part in these conferences, except with one or two gentlemen who visited him in that city) discouraged Mr. Sanders from sending such an invitation through a friend in person to Mr. Greeley, as he had sent to others, to come to the Falls and see us. Mr. Sanders soon reported that this suggestion was most kindly received by Mr. Greeley, but that he expressed a preference for Washington as a place of meeting, and desired to know if we were willing to go there. It did not occur to us, as we had no doubt, from what had subsequently transpired was the fact, that Mr. Greeley supposed we held any *quasi* diplomatic position. We had never written a line or uttered a word to justify such an inference. The anonymous publications attributing to us conversations, in which various terms of peace and reconstruction were suggested, had no shadow of foundation in truth. This impression of Mr. Greeley most probably arose from the ignorance, folly, or knavery of Colorado Jewett, who was the medium of communication between Mr. Sanders and himself. Nothing could be farther from the truth than the statement of our ingenious friend, Dr. Mackay, in his letter to the London *Times*, that he laid a trap to catch Mr. Lincoln. Had we suspected any delusion as to our true character, or the informal nature of the proposed conference, it would have been promptly dispelled. In considering the propriety of accepting the suggestion of Mr. Greeley to visit Washington, we most deeply regretted that it was impossible to submit the question to our own government for its decision.

There seemed to us, however, upon reflection, no doubt as to the line of conduct which would advance the interests of our country. The good to be accomplished by such a visit would, in our judgment, have greatly overbalanced any mischief that could result from it. The publicity of our presence in the United States, with the sanction of its Government, must have imparted a mighty influence to the cause of peace by the free discussion it would have authorized and invited. The opportunities of general and unrestrained intercourse might have been improved so as to secure an insight into the temper and policy of the administration, the views of leading public men, the spirit of the people, and the resources of the country. Under this conviction we authorized Mr. Sanders to signify to Mr. Greeley our willingness to proceed to Washington upon the tender of an absolute and unconditional safe conduct from the President of the United States. When Mr. Sanders submitted the reply to us, as will appears first in the printed correspondence, we found that he had, most unexpectedly, associated his name with our own in the proposed visit. There were serious objections to this association, but believing Mr. Sanders to be a sincere and zealous friend of the confederacy, thinking that on this occasion his peculiar talents might render him useful in acquiring the information desired, and feeling if the safe conduct was tendered, his wishes on this subject would be entitled to some consideration, we permitted the note to be sent without correction. It is, however, incumbent on me to add that, with all proper respect for Mr. Sanders, he was at no time taken into my confidence, nor I believe into that of Mr. Clay. A few days we received a letter from Mr. Greeley advising us of his arrival at the International Hotel on the American side of the Falls, and tendering us a safe conduct to Washington, and his own escort, upon the hypothesis that we were duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions, looking to the establishment of peace, and desired to visit Washington in the fulfillment of our mission. Mr. Clay and myself were deeply impressed with the grave responsibility which would attach to any action that we might take on this communication, that we telegraphed to Mr. Thompson to meet us at St. Catherines and unite in our deliberations. Whilst I can only report the reasoning which led my own mind to its conclusions, yet I may add that the response which was made to Greeley received the approbation of Mr. Thompson, as well as of Mr. Clay and myself. Our most obvious course was to have informed Mr. Greeley that he labored under a strange delusion, both as to our character and our wishes, and that we could only meet him as private citizens, and for an informal interchange of opinion. This course, however, as I thought, would have given to the party in power in the United States the means of defending itself against the charge which was used with most effect by its political adversaries. Neither the present nor any other *Republican administration* can secure the same degree of public support in the prosecution of the war on a policy of confiscation and emancipation, as on a policy which looks simply to the restoration of the Union. Mr. Lincoln was reproached with an unwillingness to make peace on any terms short of the subjugation of the States of this confederacy, and the utter overthrow of their peculiar social system, and a consequent indisposition to ascertain the sentiments of the Southern people, for fear they might profess a readiness to submit to the authority of the United States on more reasonable conditions. Although no proposition for peace which did not concede our absolute independence would have been entertained by us for a moment, it did not seem to me wise to give our enemies the moral and material benefit to be derived from a position they were not honestly entitled to occupy.

And we returned the answer which has been suggested; the friends of President Lincoln could have appealed to the letter of Mr. Greeley as a proof of his willingness to open negotiations on the most liberal basis. That letter wholly abandoned the attitude which the Government of the United States had maintained since the secession of South Carolina, and to which, according to the declaration of Mr. Seward in his recent speech at Auburn, it has returned of "no negotiations with rebels in arms." It expressed a readiness to open negotiations and attempt to settle through diplomacy the questions which had been so long in vain submitted to the arbitrament of war. It did not even announce that the restoration of the Union was an indispensable condition of peace, but proffered a free and untrammelled conference. Had the correspondence closed at that point, it must have added strength to the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and thus increased its capacity to carry on the war. Within our own borders it would have nourished the delusive and dangerous hope of a compromise with our enemy on terms totally inconsistent with liberty and self-respect. A renewed pressure would have been brought to bear on the President to send commissioners to Washington with the view of opening negotiations, at the hazard of fresh indignities to the Confederacy.

In framing our reply to the letter of Mr Greeley, we endeavored to shape it so as to compel such new developments from Mr. Lincoln as would disclose the true policy of his administration, or such an adherence to the position assumed in that letter as would enable our Government to act upon it with safety. This purpose was fully accomplished in calling forth the celebrated document, addressed "To whom it may concern." No paper probably ever produced such a revulsion of public sentiment in the same space of time. Although a gross delusion as to the extent of their recent military successes had induced a reaction of Mr. Lincoln, it is destined to exercise an enduring influence for good. It has permanently weakened and distracted the War party of the North, and there is much reason to hope that before many months intervene it will wholly deprive it of Democratic support. However this may be, it has united and animated our own people more than any political action of our adversaries since the commencement of the war.

It has been suggested that the effect of this correspondence, by rendering probable the defeat of Mr. Lincoln at the polls, was unfortunable in the Northwest by repressing a growing tendency to revolution in that quarter. This was, no doubt, to some extent, its temporary effect, but it has worked no injury to our cause. The revolutionary element has been hitherto too feeble to be employed in our service with any advantage. Before this correspondence took place our sanguine friends in that region had fixed upon various periods of revolutionary outbreak, but they were deferred at their own instance from time to time, as the conviction gradually dawned upon their own minds of the extent to which they had exaggerated their strength. From all the developments which have since been made, I am satisfied that no explosion could have taken place previous to the election, which would not have resulted in permanent injury to our cause. The North is not now, and without the systematic and possibly long-continued application of the agencies which control the popular mind, may never be, ripe for revolution. But it is fermenting with the passions, out of which revolutions have been created. In Illinois, Indiana, and possibly Ohio, a majority of the population are hostile to the present administration. The recent election furnished no evidence to the contrary, for, with a large body of the Democratic party, the issue then was not much odium as Lincoln himself. The bitterness between these two hostile factions is intense. The one has received from the other every outrage which the worst spirit of party can devise. It would be a fatal mistake, in my opinion, to abandon all effort to separate this section from the United States, because no results have as yet been achieved commensurate with our expectations. The hope of closing the war by negotiation has been extinguished. Our resources are diminishing more rapidly, and more obvious reasons, than those of our enemy. To keep alive such a degree of apprehension as will lead to the concentration of large bodies of troops to repress insurrection within the limits of the north, will, of itself, be an important diversion in our favor. We shall employ money and talent without stint, to give this breeding resentment the proportions of public indignation. Let us but preserve our communication with our friends in the North. Warned by our past experience, let us introduce arms more gradually and cautiously, as the practicable schedule for leading them, and through the ordinary channel of newspapers, as well as of campaign documents, enlighten and influence the public mind. Enlist public men of distinguished influence, whose position and sympathies are with us, by indemnifying them against the hazards to which bold and decisive action may expose them. With arms, leaders, and an opportunity, we could strike a deadly blow.

It is proper to add that I have expressed only my individual opinions, and do not know to what extent they would meet the concurrence of Messrs. Clay and Thompson.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

Richmond, Nov. 16, 1864.

ON THE STUMP.

Fred. Douglass Makes His Debut as a Stump Orator.

CHARLES SUMNER'S LETTER TO COLORED CITIZENS ANSWERED IN ADVANCE.

Frederick Douglass made a speech at a Republican meeting at Richmond, Va., on the 25th ult., which, he said, was his first effort on the stump for any political candidate. A phonographic report made for the Cincinnati *Commercial* comes to hand just in time to supplement Sumner's letter. The *Commercial* says the speech "is unique in history, and will make friends for Douglass in all parties." It is certainly one of the most remarkable and political addresses of the campaign. We subjoin such extracts as we can make room for:

HE IS NO CARPET-BAGGER.

There is one thing, however, that consoles me in venturing here on the sacred soil of Virginia—and this, the Capital—and it is that although a stranger I am no carpet-bagger. [Applause and laughter.] I am to the manner born, if there is any thing to be inherited from a free born man. I was once advertised in a very respectable newspaper under a little figure, bent over and apparently in a hurry, with a pack on his back, going North. [Laughter.] Now that was a long time ago, when I was quite young, and on the score of my youth I hope you will pardon that indiscretion—the indiscretion of my going North. I was young, and like most young people was anxious to see everything that I had ever heard of or read of, and hence I went North. Some of my friends in the South liked me very much at that time and went after me. [Laughter.] They could not have me go. They said they could not endure to part with me. They loved me, they wanted me to do good. They feared that I was going away off to old Massachusetts—that worst of all the States, that State in which the black man is supposed to learn more mischief in a day than he can unlearn him in a year—and I did go there.

AT HOME ON THE SOIL OF VIRGINIA.

Fellow-citizens, I wish to defend myself, in order to be the better able to defend my cause. I have been charged with life-long hostility to one of the cherished institutions of Virginia. I am not ashamed of that life-long opposition. I have done nothing in this opposition which any white man subjected to slavery would not be proud of having done. Virginia may blame me to-day for her past, but she has herself to blame. It was, Virginia, your own Thomas Jefferson, that taught me that all men are created equal. It was, Virginia, your own Patrick Henry that taught me to exclaim, "As for me, give me liberty, or give me death." [Cheers.]

Now I feel I am on the soil of Virginia, and feel pretty much at home. I knew there was a time when it would not have been healthy to speak thus. There was a time when I was requested to visit you, and I had to send my regrets [laughter]; but I can come to see you now. A great change has taken place in the world. The sun don't get up where it used to; it don't set where it used to. The air, although it is tolerably warm, is a good deal more pleasant than it used to be. . . more agreeable, in every way than it used to be.

But let the dead past bury its dead, and let us look, for a moment, at the present, for it have not much more time to speak, as I do not mean to detain you from hearing the man whom we mean to place in the second highest office in the gift of this government. [Cheers.] Look at his face. Why, it is a benediction itself. I felt that, as he moved through here, and I saw his broad, beneficent face. His heart is just like it; for I am as well acquainted with his heart as you are with his face. [Applause.]

Now, I partly expected to meet with some of my old friends, the late masters in the State of Virginia. [A voice, "They are here."] I am glad you are here. I never had anything against you in my life. I always loved you and only hated slavery. That is all. I want to say a word to you to reconcile you to the present condition of things. I believe that you, and all of us, indeed, stand upon one common plat form of patriotism. We want this country prosperous; we want it peaceable; we want it happy. As a black man I want it so; as a white man you want it so. Notwithstanding the past we still have a country. Slavery is dead, but we still have a country—a glorious country—a country that may have a more glorious future than it could have had had slavery continued to exist. [Applause.]

FREE DISCUSSION

A great many want to know, now a days, what is the true policy of this country to secure this great and happy future if it is possible. Well, I have got this to say: I lay this down as a general principle: That whatever was wise, whatever was proper for your society in a state of slavery is of necessity to-day very unwise very improper, and even dangerous. Take for instance, the matter of free discussion. While slavery existed freedom of speech was necessarily dangerous to society here. It could work evil, and only evil, and that continually. It stirred up, or would stir up, society from its foundation, so that freedom of speech was logically, taking slavery as a base line, an evil. You could not have it; it was dangerous But, now that slavery has gone, that which was so perilous, that which was dangerous and improper, is now the highest wisdom. Liberty, you know, tolerates this. It is necessary to liberty that we look each other in the face calmly and candidly, and with the utmost freedom express our convictions in regard to public men and public measures.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

Another thing was dangerous when you had slavery. That was education. One of the most dangerous things in the world to slavery was education. An educated negro had the devil in him. He was a regular mischief maker, a marplot, a disturber, a conspirator. He was dangerous to have around. My master used to say to me, "Give a nigger an inch and he will take an ell. Learn him to read, and he will want to know how to write and cipher, and so on, and be making mischief." He was right. If slavery was right, ignorance was right, and ignorance was proper. But slavery was not right; it had to die, and ignorance must go with it. What was dangerous for the black man to have when he was a slave is now your safety. Then you might keep away from him the book. Now, in order to your safety, you must give him books. Don't burn down his school-house; don't drive away his teacher. The prosperity, the happiness and the well-being of society depend upon education.

But I won't ring the changes upon this subject. My idea is this: that the things that were right and proper for the South when we had slavery are now the worst things possible. When you had slavery it was not inconsistent with that institution that one man should own thousands and thousands of acres of land. He owned them for the benefit of others; he owned them for his slaves, and for other people, but it would be the greatest madness now for those old land-holders to act upon premises or principles which grew out of or were made reasonable by slavery, when slavery is no longer. Let go your land; cut it up; create as much interest in it as possible, and you will do wisely.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

But let us come to the great question that we are here to discuss to-day. We are going, in the course of a few months, to choose a President and Vice President of the United States, and you and I and all of us are to have a voice, a free voice, an uncontrolled voice, an untrammelled vote on that question. [Applause.] We are going to have it, and now it is of the greatest possible consequence what the choice of the American people shall be in regard to that. I hear from several sources that all the intelligent colored people of the South are going to vote for Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. [Loud cries of "No."] Well, I hope you won't have many such intelligent ones in Virginia. [Applause and laughter.]

BOTHERED ABOUT THE TWO GREELEYS.

Now, I did not come here to abuse Horace Greeley. I didn't come here to say harsh things of him, nor of Gratz Brown. I can call a man a knave and a fool, or a mean, miserable wretch and all that sort of thing, if I want to, but that don't prove anything. I should like right well to be able to vote for Horace Greeley. I should like to do it on the score that he is a working man, and on the score that he is an editor, a brother editor with me. I should like to vote for Horace Greeley if I only knew which Greeley my vote would elect. [Applause and laughter.] And there is just where the trouble is with me. He is a many-sided man. There have been a good many Horace Greeleys. You know, when Gough presented himself at the door of the Tabernacle in New York, he said to the doorkeeper, "Does Horace Greeley live here?" and if I do," said the door-keeper, "there are no less than seven Goughs gone in here already." (Loud guffaws.) There have been a great many Horace Greeleys. Now, I am not certain even who used to say red-hot things against slavery. I liked that man. Capital man he was. If my vote would elect that Horace Greeley, and I was sure he would stay there, why I would vote for him. But there is just the trouble, gentlemen. In voting for Horace Greeley we don't know which Greeley we are trying to elect—whether the one who "cries wolf" ballet in one year ago, or of ten yeas ago, in the van of the Republican party, or the Greeley of to-day, at the head of the Democratic party. [Applause.]

MONEY AND MEN ARE WANTED.

Now, my friends, I will be short. What the South wants, what Virginia wants, what the whole country wants at this time above all things, after this terrible ten years of commotion, after this terrible ten years of agitation and suffering, is quiet and repose, by which all the old wounds in the body politic shall be healed, and the nation come into one homogeneous character and influence, whose power shall be above all things. You and I know as well as we know anything, that there can be no repose, no security without certainty. My objection to Mr. Greeley is that he is uncertain—that he is a vacillating man; that he is at the present moment in doubtful company, to say the least. Any uncertainty and doubt at the head of our affairs must be fatal to the best, the truest, the highest interests of this country. What we want at the helm is a clear and a firm and steady hand, and these we have in Ulysses S. Grant. [Applause.] Now, I am glad to see you applauded three cheers for General Grant, which were given with great enthusiasm). That is right; that is better than anything I could say. We want certainty. We do not want a candidate that is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. I object to Mr. Greeley on the ground that he is ambiguous, a sort of amphibious animal, living on the land one week and in the water the next. He is neither a Republican nor a Democrat, neither a protectionist nor a free-trader; in favor of centralization and in favor of State rights, and so he has pleased them, opposed to Tammany and with it. Well, I said I was was not going to say any harsh things about him, but let me tell you, my fellow citizens, speaking as a colored man, that the election of Horace Greeley as one of the most calamitous that could possibly befall this Republic.

What we want, I repeat, is men. We want Ulysses Grant. We know Henry Wilson—a straight line, no sinuosity, no double dealing, no divided voice, no uncertain sound to their trumpet. Upon Grant and Wilson we can rally, and the worst enemies that he has cannot accuse him of malice. He did not approach General Lee with laughtiness nor with malice. They had met and fought each other like gentlemen. The victory was decided in Grant's favor. He bore himself meekly; he bore himself in a manly way, and today cherishes an affectionate feeling toward the people of the South, toward all other people in the whole country. [Applause.]

WHY HE LIKES GRANT.

I know the man. I like a man in the Presidential chair and the man that sits next him such as the poor people of my own race can approach, and approach easily. Talk about military men! Grant was a military man, but every word of it. General Grant, next to Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner, is about the easiest man to approach, holding high public places in the country, so that I have ever known. The humblest man may approach him, and in his presence will be put thoroughly at ease. It is good to have at the head of affairs a man like Washington at the head of this Nation, this Democratic Nation, this Nation which has at last settled down upon the broad principle of the Declaration of Independence, that all men—all men, not a part of them—are created equal. I say it is good to have a man of that sort.

THE CASTING VOTE.

Handsomely Beaten—A Story of John Minor Botts.

[From the Boston Globe].

The security of the "viva voce" ballot was well illustrated by a contested case in the Virginia House of Delegates, about the year 1836. John Minor Botts was the leading politician of that State at that time. Fearless, able, and outspoken, he was the special and particular loathing of Democrats, and the chief love of the Whigs. He "carried Henrico County in his pocket," which was a common Southern practice. But over confidence made him careless. He failed to do the required amount of "stumping" during the canvass, and there was a general surprise and a variety of political emotions, when one Whiting, a Democrat, secured the official certificate which left Botts out in the cold. There was nothing left to the defeated Whig but the unpromising task of contesting for the seat before a Democratic House. And here the security of the "viva voce" ballot is seen. The jury of all their own could be "purged," as the goes. The purging showed that there was cheating done on both sides; but Whiting's count was the richest. To avoid declaring Botts elected, the Democratic Committee on Elections hit upon the ingenious idea of reporting the election a tie, between Botts and Whiting. The Committee so reported. Everybody understood what it all meant, and the report was adopted and parliamentarily clinched after the most approved manner. Of course it was supposed this settled the matter. But Botts rose and said: "Mr. Speaker: if the Committee on Elections had done their full duty they would have given me the election. Nobody who knows a Democrat as well as I do would suppose that they would, even from the Committee, or from the majority of this House. I am only astonished that their report does not return my friend Whiting as entitled to the seat from Henrico. If they had done so—and they would if they dared—every Democrat before me would have sustained the report. I congratulate the Committee, and I congratulate this Democratic House, that they hove got so near to justice, as the vote just passed shows them to be. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a small vote, by which it was more read and better understood and heeded than it is, by the Democratic members before me, and those of the State. It is the Constitution of Virginia. I will read a paragraph from it for your instruction and edification."

Mr. Botts then read the law, which declared that, in case of a tie at an election, the Sheriff should give the casting vote, and he produced the certificate of the Henrico Sheriff, that he gave his vote for John Minor Botts, in case there should be a tie in the county election. The uproar of laughter, hand-clapping and hand-shaking which followed this clever and successful quiet revelation, would have done credit to our National Conventions at Presidential nominations. Whiting made a neat little adieu speech, acknowledged that he and all his friends had been handsomely beaten, went out, and returned there no more.

Passages from History.

The transparencies exhibited by the Republicans of Richmond, at their grand mass meeting Friday night, contained some admirable excerpts from our war history. This was one:

Tell your boys they can take their horses home with them to help them make their crops.—*General Grant to General Lee.*

This was another:

If Lee and his comrades are prosecuted I will resign.—*General Grant.*

And here another:

When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty and affliction, so that freedom of speech may open the eyes of mothers and the rags of children.—*H. G. in Tribune*, May 1, 1861.

Still again:

Confiscation is an act of Justice.—*H. G.*

Somehow the Virginia mind has seized the very salient points of the pending issue. Grant is to-day what he was in 1865; Greeley is—what?

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Spotted Tail at the Interior Department.

FAREWELL SPEECHES.

Extension of Mail Service.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The Duty on Silk Crapes.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1872.

EXTENSION OF MAIL SERVICE.

The extension of the postal service on the Michigan Railroad, from Niles to South Bend, Michigan, a distance of twelve and one-fourth miles, has been ordered by the Postoffice Department, to commence on the 15th of August, at an annual compensation of six hundred dollars.

SPOTTED TAIL AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Spotted Tail and party paid a farewell visit to the Interior Department to-day. Commissioner Walker made a few remarks, assuring them that the Great Father was pleased with the arrangements to which they consented, and they could rely upon the performance of all that had been promised.

Spotted Tail said he would tell his people all he had seen and heard during his visit. He wanted leave to hunt this fall, a little money to buy presents for their families, and to have the annuity goods distributed twice instead of once a year.

General Walker agreed to commence such distribution as soon as the Indians were permanently located and a good warehouse built, and to allow each delegation a small sum to buy presents. As to hunting, they have to await the permission of the Great Father.

The Indians subsequently bid the Commissioner and Secretary Delano good bye. They leave to-morrow for a visit to Philadelphia and New York, and then return to their reservation.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Pennsylvania will move to-night off the New England coast, with threatening weather and rain areas from New Jersey north eastward over New England; clearing and cooler weather will prevail over the lower lakes, with winds northerly and westerly extending southward to Virginia and eastward over the Middle and Southern States on Thursday; clearing and clear weather on the South Atlantic and Gulf, with westerly and southerly winds, veering to north easterly, on the upper lakes, and south easterly in the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys with partly cloudy weather.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The debt statement to be issued to-morrow will, it is understood, show comparatively a large reduction, in consequence of the small receipts and the extraordinary large expenditures of the month.

DUTY ON SILK CRAPES.

The Treasury Department has instructed the collector at New York to hereafter exact duty at the rate of fifty per cent *ad valorem* on silk crapes, instead of sixty as heretofore.

DIED.

Rev. D. R. R. Gurley, long connected with the American Colonization Society, died last night, aged seventy-five.

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

United States currency outstanding, $398,901,899.

NEW YORK.

Losses by the Hunter's Point Fire—The "Times" Sued for Libel by Gen. Kilpatrick—Strike of 'Long-Shore-Men—Child Burned to Death—Sales of Scranton Coal.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1872.

FIRES.

The damage by the fire at Hunter's Point is estimated by an insurance agent at a million and a half of dollars. Last evening immense crowds of spectators visited the scene of the conflagration. The fire continued to burn all last night. The scene presented upon the river was singularly beautiful, all the surrounding section being brilliantly lighted up. Although it is very materially abated, the fire is still burning. It continues to supply oil holds out. No fire of this magnitude was ever before witnessed on East river.

The watch at 41 Forty-seventh street and First avenue last night. In the premises were about seventy heifers and some two or three hundred sheep. The building itself was consequently a fine one, and was constructed with extraordinary strength. The child, Mary Donahue, aged two years, was burned to death in the latter. The loss is over one hundred thousand dollars.

LOSSES BY THE HUNTER'S POINT FIRE.

The loss by the Hunter's Point fire will not exceed $400,000, and is mainly covered by insurance. The Standard Oil Co. lost 5,000 barrels of refined oil and 3,000 barrels of naptha. Their crude oil is uninjured, as is also one tank of refined, containing 1,500 barrels. Their loss is insured for $200,000. Total insurance $81,500, divided between five companies.

Josiah Macy & Sons owned the buildings which are simply sheds. They will lose $10,000 and the wharf is injured in $5,000; insured.

Of the vessels at the dock two were loaded with 40,000 worth of oil. The third was empty. The latter is the largest ever known. The Canal boats were destroyed with their cargoes, and were probably worth $15,000.

Mr. Coe's loss will probably not exceed $40,000, and is covered by insurance.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE "TIMES."

At the Tombs Police Court to-day General Kilpatrick, of Pennsylvania, entered a complaint for libel against Louis J. Jennings, of the New York *Times*. The alleged libel is contained in an article of the 17th of November last. Justice Hogan refused to grant a warrant for Jennings' arrest, but sent him a notification to appear at eleven o clock to-morrow to answer the charge preferred.

STRIKE OF LONG'SHORE-MEN.

A strike by long-shore-men employed by the Metropolitan Steamship Freight Line, from New York to Boston, has been in progress since Monday, for increased pay. The strikers threaten any new hands employed, and a force of police is on hand to prevent violence.

SALES OF SCRANTON COAL.

One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to day. Lump sold at an average of $3.24 per ton; steamboat, $3.27; grate, $3.44; egg, $3.47; stove, $3.90; chestnut, $3.45. As lump, steamboat, egg and chestnut were all bought at reduced rates, grate and stove coal, on the other hand, advanced, possibly owing to the fact that many housekeepers lay in their winter's supply of coal early in the autumn.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEXICAN ENVOY.

Senor Mariscal, recently Minister of Foreign Affairs from Mexico under President Juarez, and now charged the second time to represent Mexico at Washington, arrived here yesterday.

THE JAPANESE VISITORS.

The Mayor of Yeddo and a large number of Japanese Ambassadors yesterday attended the launching of the steamboat Keivada, which has been built for the Japanese Government.

MEETING O

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@115⅝.

THE New York *Tribune* the other day published a list of German papers in Pennsylvania supporting General Grant, and could only find *three*. The publisher of the *German Spectator*, at Erie, corrects this list by adding *eight* other German papers in the State, which advocate the election of the Republican candidate.

D. C. FORNEY's letter, published by the *Press*, approvingly, declared that the State ticket was nominated in Cameron's interest. Now the *Press* publishes a Harrisburg special equally approvingly, which declares that Allen is particularly obnoxious to Cameron. Might it not be well for the *Press* to take one side or the other, and stick to it?

HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM, who for sixteen years, has represented the Sixteenth Ohio District in Congress, failed in securing a renomination, Capt. Danford being the fortunate contestant. The contest was very exciting. Mr. Bingham has proven an able representative, and it will be a fortunate circumstance if his successor shall make as good a record.

THE *Post* is greatly elated over Carpenter's letter, suspending judgment on one point in his affidavit, for a time, and calls it *news*. We supposed the *Post* had enough discrimination to discern between a mere suspension of judgment till the precise truth can be ascertained, and a retraction. Carpenter does not, in his letter, retract the statements made in his affidavit, but merely affirms his doubt as to a certain point. This has no influence, so far as the gist of the original statements is concerned. They stand precisely as they did before, with a single immaterial exception.

THE election in North Carolina to-day will be one of the most exciting held in that State for many years. A large bribery fund is reported to have been sent down by the Liberals, and a scheme of theirs has been discovered to prevent a full Republican vote being cast by resorting to a wholesale system of challenge. Yet in the face of these preparations, their journals are preparing to avoid the effect of defeat by declaring in advance that it is not a test of the strength of the two parties. The contrary is the fact. The North Carolina election will be the key-note to the pending campaign. The party that loses that State will have a much harder struggle than the one that gains it.

THERE is a great excess of unemployed capital in England at this time, marking the prosperity of its commercial and manufacturing interests. This plethora of wealth has originated an unusual number of joint stock enterprises or speculations; and in fact the English seem now to be as badly afflicted with the speculative mania as ever the American were. The advertising pages of the English papers are well filled with the most enticing prospectuses of companies, guaranteeing a per centage that astounds John Bull, and proposing the wildest sort of speculations. *Punch* hits off the mania very neatly by parading a long list of companies registered. Among them is the "Mid-World Railway, capital £100,000,000;" "Spanish Armada Recovery, capital £500,000;" "Transportation of Great Pyramid to London Co., capital £100,000;" "American Drinks and Summer Beverage Co., capital £5,000," and so on. The probabilities are that this ridicule will not prevent Mr. Bull being severely bitten. There are a large number of American enterprises soliciting capital in London, and they are no ways backward in promising large returns.

HARRY CAREY BAND, of Philadelphia, has issued a volume of speeches del vered by the late Andrew Stewart, of Fayette county. This volume is worthy a general circulation, because of the clearness and force with which the doctrine of protection to American industry is urged. The book contains eighteen speeches, nine of which are devoted to the tariff, and nine to questions of internal improvement. Our readers will remember, from communications of his published in the GAZETTE, his general style of thought. His spoken thoughts, however, were more effective. He employed the irresistible logic of facts, and these were used with tel ing force in giving point and pith to his arguments. One instance will illustrate. Supposing that but one-eighth part of imported goods represented breadstuffs, he showed that for four years, under the revenue tariff of 1846, we purchased from Great Britain in the form of goods sixty-three dollars and eighty-three cents' worth of British breadstuffs to every cent's worth taken by that country from us in its raw state. Again he demonstrated by the actual statistics that during four years, under the protective tariff of 1828, we exported to Great Britain *more than one hundred times* as much breadstuffs and provisions as we did during the first four years under the low duties of the famous compromise bill. Protection to American industry was the great thought of his life, and the work under mention is a suitable monument to his memory.

THE latest mail advices from England give fuller details of the rapid increase in price of coal and iron. The labor strikes have been followed by advances in all articles entering into the daily consumption of a family and everything produced by shops and factories, so that now, while the workingmen of England receive on an average fifteen per cent. increased wages they pay an advance of twenty per cent. for every thing they buy. As to the advance in iron, the view of the London *Economist*, heretofore given in the GAZETTE, seems to be confirmed, that the demand for iron manufactures has increased so rapidly that it has overtaken the supply of instruments with which it works. Pig iron has attained the highest price realized for fifty years, and has advanced one hundred per cent. during the past twelve months. Speaking of the rise of iron, a late English circular thinks it is not improbable during the next ten years that metal will become cent per cent. dearer throughout the entire globe, unless, indeed, the operation of that gradual law of progress shall bring into work such new mines, furnaces and rolling mills as may result in causing the supply to overtake the demand, which, in view of the dislocation of the labor market all over the world, it does not seem to think will be the case. The production of pig iron in Great Britain has for some years past increased at the rate of 300,000 tons a year, and is now estimated to be 5,800,000 tons a year. It calls annually for 10,000,000 tons of ore, and the ores of England do not suffice to meet this requirement, which becomes more urgent, notwithstanding the rise in prices. The rise in iron in England will tell upon a good many enterprises in this country, and probably put a stop to the building of some projected railroads, and arrest the work on some in process of construction.

THE WILLIAMSPORT RIOTERS.

We are rejoiced to hear from Williamsport that an improved feeling is prevailing there among the striking miners and no further difficulties are apprehended. The ringleaders of the riot were brought before Judge Gamble on Monday last, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of securing a reduction of the bail required by the committing magistrate. The Judge declined to make any abatement, and the rioters were fully committed to prison for trial. In his able emphasis on the enormity of the offences with which the prisoners were charged. He read a wholesome lesson to the rioters, a part of which we annex. He said:

"It will be readily admitted that but few offences are more to be dreaded by an entire community than a riot participated in by several hundred excited and infuriated persons. The safety of life, person and property of an entire community is thus put in jeopardy. In this case it appears from the evidence that the civil authorities were overpowered by violence and the military powers of the Commonwealth evoked to restore order and maintain the supremacy of the law. Coerced by military power into temporary subjection, the spirit of violence and anarchy is still manifested by threats proven to have been made by some of the prisoners of what might be expected when the military power shall have been withdrawn.

"It is difficult to conceive of circumstances which could appeal more imperatively to the discretion and judgment of a committing magistrate to exert his whole official power for the protection of the community and the supremacy of the law. Personal liberty is sacred and dear to every American citizen, and no duty is more painful than to be compelled to restrain its free exercise; but the protection of human life, and the maintenance of law and order in society are higher duties solemnly imposed upon all charged with the administration of the law of the land."

A correspondent speculates on the political effect of the disturbances, and predicts it will add a large vote to the Labor candidates for State officers in the mining districts. This may or may not be so, but questions of political expediency cannot be allowed to intervene when the supremacy of the law is involved. Governor Geary's prompt action in ordering out the military, and crushing the insurrection at the outset, may provoke the lawless element against him, and it has with great bitterness we are told, but he only performed his duty, and the rigor displayed was in reality more mereiful to the rioters than a timid, vacillating policy that would have encouraged them, and in the end made the sacrifice of many lives necessary for the preservation of law and order.

SUMNER'S LETTER.

When Senator Sumner, a few days prior to the Philadelphia Convention, had delivered himself of his offensive personalities against the President, he remarked to a friend that now the Philadelphia Convention would not dare nominate Grant. But it did, nevertheless. He has just completed a letter of advice to the colored people, urging them to give their support to Greeley, and, if we may accept the rumors that come to us, he declares that North Carolina will go against Grant. Few people understand, or appreciate the immeasurable egotism of the Massachusetts Senator. He imagines that he controls the destinies of the nation, and even the alienation of powerful friends is said only to stir within him a sentiment of pity that they should be so unwise as not to reverence the political Hercules of the day.

His letter to the colored people is fairly characteristic. It is marked by the passionateness, false reasoning, egotism, but not by the ability usual with Mr. Sumner. It seems that twenty-four colored men of Washington (whether at Sumner's suggestion we do not know) wrote him, asking his advice, as to what course they shall pursue in the present exigency. The fact that with the aids to a right understanding of the political situation that abound these gentlemen should choose to place themselves unreservedly subject to Mr. Sumner's dictation does not argue well for their intelligence or independence. And the circumstance that Mr. Sumner's views were perfectly well understood inspires the suspicion that the whole affair is simply a political trick, the twenty-four being used to afford him the opportunity to throw his influence against Grant in the North Carolina canvass.

He starts out with the affirmation that he "knows the infinite wrongs" of the colored race, and that his counsel shall be "free from personal feelings and partisan prejudice." He manifests this impartiality, in referring to the antecedents of the two candidates, by speaking prejudicially of Grant's military education, as though it were a crime or reproach to have graduated at West Point. He calls Grant a "proslavery democrat," unprejudicedly, of course. "Horace Greeley from early life, was earnest and constant against slavery, full of sympathy with the colored race," while President Grant has not "at any time shown any sympathy with the colored race." Mr. Sumner is rash in his statements. Not only did General Grant realize, during the war, every just expectation in his treatment of the colored race, but his course while President has been eminently fair and just toward it. Several colored persons have been appointed Ministers abroad, and he has given them a full share of representation on honorary commissions. More than this, when he was inaugurated President and when his influence was extraordinarily great, he used, in his inaugural address the following language,—and in two months the work of ratification was completed: "The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as any portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now. I entertain the hope, and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of amendment to the constitution."

It is not true, therefore, that President Grant has not at any time, shown any sympathy with the colored race. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley's conduct in proposing to pay slaveholders for their slaves would have proven a terrible injury to them had it been given effect. It is better for the colored people of the South, that their former masters should be poor, as they are not in a position to oppress and burden them.

Mr. Sumner's personal contrasts between the two candidates are in exceeding bad taste, and are particularly unjust. Mr. Greeley proposed at the very outbreak of the war, to let the Southern States go. What did this mean, but the consignment of the colored people south to perpetual slavery? Was not the rebellion developed for the perpetuation of slavery? Did not Mr. Greeley propose to let the rebellious States go in peace? Had his policy been adopted, could we of the North have exerted any influence toward ameliorating the condition of the slaves? And Mr. Sumner is equally astray when he blindly affirms President Grant made war on Hayti. This has been so clearly disposed of that we need not refer to it farther than to say that it is exceedingly astonishing the Haytians did not find out the fact. He did use his influence to prevent war between Hayti and San Domingo, a fact very carefully suppressed by Mr. Sumner.

The apology for the Liberal-Democratic combination is exceedingly thin. The claim is, simply, that the Democracy have been converted to Republicanism! Wonderful conversion this, that leads the Democracy to carefully ignore the regular party organization, and to find all the merits sought for in the Liberals. But this is accounted for by the pureness of the men surrounding Greeley and the corruption of those about Grant. Seymour, Hutchins, Sanders, Tweed, and the like are the pure patriots that surround Greeley. Wilson, Morton, Colfax, Conkling, Boutwell, Beecher, and others are the corrupt advisers of Grant! Mr. Sumner must try again. The simple truth is, the Democracy have captured Greeley, and should they elect him they will control his policy. No person need doubt this.

We greatly mistake if this letter exerts a tithe of the influence expected of it. It reflects the wild hate of Sumner against the President, and the insufferable egotism so characteristic of its author. It states incorrectly well known facts, and falsifies the record in many particulars. Mr. Sumner has sought to gain reputation as a lofty souled man, above the ordinary weaknesses of humanity. He now displays his wounded pride, and his thirst of revenge. But he will yet learn that however affectionately the colored people remember his past services, they will not be led to fight for him his personal battles. It is simply true, and the colored people know it, that President Grant has been their friend, not in words simply but in deeds. He fought the battles of the war that gave effect to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. His was the influence that enfranchised the colored race. He has been faithful to the Republican party, which more than any hundred men gave an impetus to the anti-slavery feeling of the country. Greeley and Sumner were workers in this party, but so were Phillips, and Smith, and Beecher, and Wilson and others, who support Grant. The vast majority of effective workers for the freedom of the slave, constitute the Republican party, whose candidate President Grant is. The vast majority of those who resisted the abolition of slavery, and the enfranchisement of the colored race, are in the Democratic party, whose candidate Greeley is. It is impossible to vote for him without voting *with* and *for* the life-long oppressors of the colored race. Such is the limitation of choice.

THE CONFLICT.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Those who look impartially over the field of American politics do not fear the result in the coming Presidential contest. They feel that that same Providence which has watched over our country from its earliest infancy, and guided it in every step until it has become the great nation it now is, will not forsake it in the dark hour of conflict. They feel that He who brought us safely through the bloody sea of the rebellion will still lead us until we reach the promised land of perfect peace and security. They feel that He who loves justice, and mercy, and truth, will not deliver our dear country, bought with tears and blood, over to the godless crew who "worship no God but Ambition," and would gather our souls with the Tweeds and Tammany. They feel that He who "sits on the circle of the earth," and "walks on the wings of the wind," will enable us to overcome the champions of the prize ring and those who grow rich by robbing the public treasury.

Sumner once upon a time when he was strong in his own strength uttered this glorious truth: "Against them (those who uplield the slave power) is an immortal principle; against them is nature in all her subtle forms; against them is God; let them subdue those." Had he trusted more in the arm of Omnipotence and less in his own strength, as he professed, he would have been strong to-day in the hearts and the affections of the American people; he would have been strong in the strength which the Ruler of the Universe alone can impart, and would to-day have sat regent upon the pinnacle of human greatness. But forgetting God and becoming absorbed in Charles Sumner he became the victim of that vaulting ambition which overcomes itself and falls ingloriously upon the other side. The religious press has taken up this question and is found, as it always is in great emergencies, upon the right side. And we hope that these journals will speak out boldly and freely and loudly and not let the bugaboo of politics scare them in the performance of their duty. It is time for every Christian man to speak out occupying whatever position he may. The conflict has reached a plane which is far above politics, in the common acceptation of that term. And the question is not whether the Republican or the Democratic party shall gain the supremacy, but whether the government shall be handed over to a lot of vampires who would suck the very hearts-blood out of our liberties and light like vultures over the dead corpse of a once powerful country. The question is not whether General Grant or Horace Greeley shall be elected President, but whether this country shall be given over to the rule of the most unprincipled men who have ever lived or given into the hands of those who have been weighed in the balances of peace and war and have not been found wanting.

It behooves every good citizen therefore to count carefully the cost before he deposits his vote for President and Vice President of the United States, for upon the solution of this question hangs results fraught with momentous interests. L.

A SERMON in a paragraph was recently given the students of Yale by Professor Porter. He said: "Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star, self-reliance. Subscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool. Pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice—keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding success is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart, over a rough road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink; don't chew; don't smoke; don't swear; don't deceive; don't read novels; don't marry until you can support a wife. Be earnest; be self-reliant; be generous; be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money, and do good with it. Love your God and fellow-men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country, and obey its laws."

THE best regulated prison in the world, strange to say, is in Spain, at Valencia. Its thousand inmates are almost entirely ruled by officers selected from their own number, who have received their positions as rewards for good conduct. Every convict, on entering, has his choice of forty trades. Of the profits of his labor, he receives one-fourth at once and is given another fourth when discharged. Notwithstand this very liberal provision, the revenues from the prison pay nearly all its expenses. Good conduct greatly shortens the term of confinement. All crimes, save those of the most unprincipled men who have ever lived or given into the hands of those who have been weighed in the balances of peace and war and have not been found wanting.

A FINE painting by Leutze has been discovered near Cincinnati. It has hung for years in the parlor of a country residence, and its owner has been in complete ignorance of its great value. It represents Braddock's defeat. The supposed time is just before final rout. The English troops are crowded into a valley, and are firing at random into the thicket. On the right, Washington, with a small squad of soldiers, is managing a howitzer. The only Indian visible stands high on a rock, with a look of conscious triumph on his face. The hiding-places of his comrades are marked by the puffs of white smoke from their guns. The picture is said to one of the finest battle-pieces extant. It is to be exhibited soon.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD, to run down through New York to the City Hall, has been commenced. The route has been decided upon and the ground will in a short time be broken simultaneously at intervals of half a mile along the entire line. It is anticipated that the road will be completed within two years. The underground railroad, starting from the Harlem Railroad at Fifty-sixth street, will follow the course of the Fourth avenue and the Bowery to the City Hall Park, where a large underground depot will be built. Seven smaller depots are to be construsted along the line of the road. The entire length of the road will be four miles, and the distance made inten minutes, including six stoppages.

THE Russian Empire, according to a recent census, has a total population of 81,500,009 souls. Of this number 61,420,000 are living in European Russia, 5,319,363 in the Kingdom of Poland, and 1,791,911 in Finland.

GENERAL NOTES.

THE Corning Iron Works, Albany, realize each day a profit of $1,000.

HORSEMEN say that Longfellow will entirely recover and run again as brilliantly as of yore.

SAN FRANCISCO has sent forty cargoes of wheat to England since July last, valued at $2,951,000.

THE New York *Times* "Poor Children's Fund," for excursion purposes, has reached $14,500. An excursion starts off two or three times a week.

THE German Parliament has 380 members, of whom 113 are National Liberals, 62 Clericals, 52 Conservatives, 45 Progressists, 36 Moderate Imperialists, 31 Liberalists, 13 Poles, and two Socialists.

THE investigation preliminary to Marshal Bazaine's trial is scarcely likely to be completed before the end of September, and it is expected that the actual trial will not take place before the beginning of October.

GOLD mining in Australia, it is reported, is in a prosperous condition, although the working miners have decreased in a steady ratio from 108,562 in 1860, to 58,279 in 1871. The average annual earnings of the miners have, however, increased, being $381 in 1860 against $447 in 1871.

AN IRON shipbuilding firm at Chester, on the Delaware river—the Clyde of America—have just received a contract from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for two iron ships, each 400 feet long and 5,000 tons burden. These will be among the very largest ever built in this country.

A PROJECT is on foot in London for purchasing a considerable extent of the most central portion of the Strand and erecting on the site an American hotel, larger and better than the Grand Hotel in Paris. The sum of $3,000,000, all paid up, will be required, on which is promised a per centage of six per cent., or double the interest payable on consols.

THE attention of the authorities of New York has been called to the fact that liquor is openly sold to children of tender years in that city in such quantities as to make them intoxicated. Not only are little children are furnished with beer and ale, but whisky is sold to them on application, and drunkenness among this class is said to be by no means an unusual sight.

THERE are eighty Pullman palace cars arriving at and departing from Chicago every day. The amount of money expended in their manufacture ranges from about $10,000 to $30,000 for each car, the average cost being about $16,500. The amount of capital, therefore, invested in the Pullman cars which accommodate the business of Chicago amounts to $1,300,000.

IT appears that while the sugar cane contains nearly twice as much sugar as the beet root, in the process of extraction more sugar is obtained from the latter than the former. Millions of pounds of sugar are thrown away in Louisiana every year. The sugar exists in the cane in a crystalized form, and cannot be pressed out. It must be dissolved out by water.

THE Japanese Government has found it desirable to announce that, although some time ago it granted to men the privilege of wearing their hair according to their fancy, it did not propose to allow any such freedom on the part of women. A notification has been issued forbiding them to cut their hair short or in any way to depart from the old fashion, which becomes them so well.

ON the 10th of October next the friends of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher propose to show their appreciation of the pastor of Plymouth Church, by giving a celebration in honor of his silver wedding day, in a manner both novel and interesting. The celebration or "jubilee," as it is already called, will continue for four days, commencing on Tuesday, October 10, and continuing until Friday evening of the same week.

THE Pension Bureau has just heard of the widow of a revolutionary soldier, who is probably the oldest widow on the pension list. The postmaster at Matamoras, Washington county, Ohio, writes that Mrs. Lois Miller, widow of Phillip, a soldier of the revolution, was living, on the 23d instant; that she will be 109 years old on the 13th of August proximo; that her sight is somewhat defective, but that her mind is good for one of her age.

THE New York Congressman has come to grief through the free use of the franking privilege. The Post Office authorities have been obliged to inform him that it would be impossible for the government to furnish transportation for his matter short of the employment of three or four trains daily, and to express the hope that he will see the impropriety of further annoying them so long as the express companies are running, or the Erie canal remains open.

IRON-CLADS seem to be as tender as babies, and are certainly more costly. Scarcely a week passes but the English papers have notice of an accident to one of the fleet of iron boxes. Only a short time ago the Minotaur and Bellerophon ran into one another while leaving harbor for a cruise, and the latter was damaged to the amount of two or three thousand dollars. Now the crank of one of the massive boilers of the Herculies has cracked, involving a considerable expense.

WHEN the German band left New York, on Saturday last, by steamer for home, the dock was crowded by enthusiastic Germans to wave their tuneful countrymen final adieu. The band left in the finest spirits. It is satisfactory to learn that they have cleared about $60,000 in this country, which ought to keep them in lager for some years. They might have made much more but for the lack of time, having been compelled to decline flattering invitations to visit several Western cities.

AN advertisement in the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* offers $500 reward in gold for the first hostile Indian captured in Mason county, and delivered dead or alive at the county court house. Or the same amount for the first hostile Indian pursued from Mason county and captured, dead or alive, in any adjoining county. A number of individuals sign the advertisement, each pledging a given number of the rattles reward offered. A jury of twelve are to decide upon claims for the reward.

AN enterprising Parisian is reaping golden gains from a mummy manufactory. He not only supplies provincial museums with a "Cheops" or "Pharoah" to order, but does a large exporting trade, sending his peculiar wares even to Egypt. It is said whispered that more than one credulous traveler has been permitted to see an old tomb exhumed in the very shadow of the Pyramids, and has joyfully purchased the bran new Parisian-made mummy inserted therein the night before.

THE ELECTRIC CURRENT, it has been ascertained, passes through the Atlantic Cable at a velocity of from seven thousand to eight thousand nine hundred miles per second. When the wires are suspended in the air the rate is much greater and the speed increases with the height of supension. Thus wires slightly elevated transmit signals at a rate of twelve thousand miles per second, and over those suspended at a considerable height the electric current passes at a velocity of from sixteen thousand to twenty thousand miles per second.

THE LAVA STREAMS recently flowing from Mount Vesuvius have been described as "rushing torrents." The rate of flow, however, did not exceed 1,000 feet an hour, and the average depth of the streams was about 16 feet. A very exact notion, it is said, may be formed of the "lava streams" by imagining a wall of gas coke, red within, black without, pushed forward by additions from behind, always cracking and falling over the top, now in bits as large as a walnut, and then in a long slaggy piece as large as a man's body, forming a resistless, black avalanche.

REMARKABLE stories are related of the marvelous instinct, amounting almost to reason, shown by rats in avoiding snares set for their destruction. The following instance of this kind is relatedIto have recently occurred in Chicago. In a house where the rats had been very troublesome traps had long set, but to no purpose. Finally some of the family determined to watch the trap. It was cunningly set. Soon a young rat appeared, and was about stepping upon the fatal spring when an old rat rushed to the rescue, seized the indiscreet juvenile by the tail, and dragged him off to his hole.

AN important religious movement is promised in New York, in the shape of a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity to protest in advance against the proposed enforcement of the British law of 1829 expelling the Jesuits from that kingdom. The meeting, it is understood, will be held at the Academy of Music early in August, and will pursue the same course followed by the recent demonstration in London. Mr. Charles O'Conor, it is expected, will preside, and among the speakers will be the Archbishop. A number of Jesuits from Germany are expected in the country, and among them prominent and learned members of the society.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinsey, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. B. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John M. Ratley, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

MINISTER SCHENCK'S daughter will marry an English millionaire.

THE rent roll of the private estates of the Emperor William of Germany, is stated to amount to $1,600,000 per annum.

IT IS said the highest salary paid to a female teacher in this country is paid to Miss Anna C. Brackett, of the St. Louis normal school. It is $2,800.

AMONG the inscriptions on the public buildings on the occasion of the recent reception of the Prince of Wales in London, were: "Hearts agree though heads may differ."

MAYOR Medill, of Chicago, is said to have abandoned his projected summer holiday because the Common Council wouldn't elect an acting mayor of whom he approved.

MR. GLADSTONE, the British Prime Minister, will make a tour of Ireland in the fall. He will be accompanied by Mr. John Bright, Earl Spencer, and Mr. Richard Douse, the Irish Solicitor General. Addresses will be delivered at Dublin, Belfast and other cities.

TWO daughters of Elbridge Gerry—who signed the Declaration of Independence—are still living: their residence is New Haven, Connecticut. We read also of a son of Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina—one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—who is said to be still alive in Illinois, at the age of 103. He was a boy of seven years when the bell of liberty rang in Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LIEN RAU BOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. W. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID S. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIIrd DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HUGH SAMPLE, of Ross.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. P. YOUNG, of Sewickley.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILLIS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. MARSHALL, | W. F. WHITE.
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS.
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT.

Excelsior Saratoga Water on draught.
Deep Rock Water on draught.
Kissengen Water on draught.
Vichy Water on draught.
Rose Lick Water on draught.
Also, St. Louis (Michigan) Magnetic Spring Water.
Sterling Magnetic Spring Water.
Hathorn Spring Water.
In bottles—sold by the dozen, or by the case or barrel, at the lowest prices, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

N. B.—Call and try our Soda Water, drawn from the Frost King Soda Water Apparatus; the finest in the city.

Revolutions Never Go Backward.

The philosophical theory that the human system when weakened by disease, oppressive heat, excessive labor, or any other cause, should be toned and invigorated instead of being subjected to the action of depleting means, is gaining ground every day. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago gave a powerful influence to this common sense idea. As the extraordinary efficacy of the Great Vegetable Restorative became known, multitudes of debilitated invalids turned with loathing from the nauseous and strength-destroying potions with which it was then the fashion to drench the sick, to this renovating, appetizing, vitalizing preparation, derived from the finest roots, herbs and barks placed by botanical research at the disposal of medical science. Revolutions never go backward. From that time to the present the importance of assisting and reinforcing nature in her struggles with disease has been more and more widely and keenly appreciated by the sick and suffering. In tens of thousands of households Hostetter's Bitters are looked upon as the one thing needful in cases of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Constipation, Nervous Weakness, Chills and Fever, Bilious Affections, and all conditions of the body and mind that betoken lack of vital energy. When the quicksilver ranges high and the solid flesh is resolving itself into a den under the fetid temperature, this agreeable tonic is the best possible safeguard against all the disorders generated by a sultry and unwholesome atmosphere. It prevents and relieves lassitude and languor, and enables the system to endure with impunity an unusual amount of exertion. Of all invigorating and regulating medicines, it is the purest and most wholesome.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

JULY AND AUGUST STYLES.
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are Now Offering Good Bargains
IN
CHOICE AND SEASONABLE GOODS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
OF THEIR
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.

That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
NOW GOING ON.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
NOW GOING ON.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
NOW GOING ON.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
NOW GOING ON.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

To Travelers.
GUIDE BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. 25 cents.
APPLETON'S NORTHERN AND EASTERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.
APPLETON'S WESTERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.
APPLETON'S SOUTHERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.
APPLETON'S EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOK. 30 Maps and 120 Engravings. 720 pages. French morocco, $6.00.
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED. 50 Engravings in the highest style of art. 50 cents.
SKELETON ROUTES through England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Russia, Poland and Spain. By Henry Winthrop Sargent. Limp cloth. $1.00.

Either of the above sent free, by mail, to any address on receipt of the price. jy30:s9-T-TH-S

BOLLMANN'S
IMPORTED TRIPLE STRENGTH
Imperial Wine Vinegar.

For table use it has no equal; as a preservative for Fruits, Pickles, Fish, &c., it cannot be excelled, and in comparison as to strength and quality the cheapest Vinegar in the market. Beware of imitations sold by some of the trade. None genuine except marked "B. M. Bollman." Sole Depot for the United States with Bollman & Carl, No. 68 South Gay street, Baltimore, Md.

Orders solicited from the Wholesale trade by

T. K. WILLSON,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
223 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

Presidential Campaign CAPS,
Capes, Flags and Torches
Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS
Manufacturers,
55 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa

Florida or North Carolina
CEDAR.

It sells in Liverpool market for 4 cents per superficial foot more than the Red Cedar. Call and examine it at the Yard and Office, corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street. Office hours from 9½ to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. For further information enquire of WARING & KING, Duquesne Way, or of W. H. EVERSON, No. 92 Fourth avenue. jy23:s84

50.
FIFTY BUILDING LOTS
in Fourteenth ward, within 1¼ miles of the Court House
FOR SALE
at low prices and upon easy terms.
J. M. GAZZAM.
W. H. LOWE.
96 Fifth avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE

IS OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF
SUMMER GOODS
JAPANESE POPLINS.
JAPANESE SILKS.
GRENADINES.
HERNANIS.
ALPACAS! ALPACAS!
AT 50 CENTS.
Black Alpaca Lustre,

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest.
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County, School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, 6's, 1882 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND. E. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy20

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business or correspondence.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. SCHMERTZ, S. Kerr,
Charles Moyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McCleave, Henry Dalmeyer,
J. Morganstern, Asaph Kneeland,
Percy Kell.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
jy17:v11 WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872.

The second summer month ends with local finances in a strong and healthy condition. Money makers at this city seldom, if ever, presented a more wholesome appearance than they do just now. The banks are, as far as regards resources, amply fortified against all probable contingencies, and their ability to grant favors and furnish accommodation to the business men of the city at the present time has never before been equaled. Therefore, on the whole, the present outlook in this city is fair and promising as the most exacting of its people could desire. The wants of the business men are regularly and liberally supplied, if not fully by the institutions here. They furnish sufficient means with what is obtained from abroad, to fill up all abrasures and prevent legitimate operations from being stopped or hindered for the want of money. As the city increases the present banking institutions will expand, and new ones will also spring into existence, and at no very distant day. Should the present prosperity of the place continue, Pittsburgh will have enough and some to spare; but just now no man who has the interests of the city at heart should allow, if possible to prevent, a dollar of the capital belonging here to be absorbed by other ventures from the trade of Pittsburgh.

Now look out for a corner in gold, the premium on which to-day closed at 115¾. The importations into New York alone last week footed up the enormous sum of $8,535,341. The amount received at Boston, Baltimore, Portland, New Orleans, Philadelphia and other ports will, no doubt, swell the aggregate up to ten million dollars for the week, making, if continued, over $500,000,000 a year.

The iron men of Pittsburgh had a meeting to-day for consultation as to the propriety of advancing prices. Caution just now should be exercised. The way should be so carefully felt as to prevent an accumulation of large stocks, and keep, if possible, operatives from becoming restive. They are always on the *qui vive*, and an advance in prices of iron will dictate to them the necessity of an advance in wages.

In local securities there is very little doing. Real estate is as lively as ever.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	115¾
5-20—1865	116¾
" 1864	116¾
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	116¾
" 1867	116¾
" 1868	115¾
10-40s	114¾
Currency 6's	118¾
Gold	115¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	93¾
Erie	51¾
Harlem	126
Fort Wayne	96½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾
Rock Island	112¾
Chicago & N. W.	73¾
Do. Preferred	91¾
St. Paul, Common	56½
Do Preferred	79
Wabash	76
Union Pacific	37¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Pacific Mail	76¾
West Union Telegraph	75¾
Adams Express	97¾
U. S. Express	84
Wells, Fargo	81

—Messrs. Fitzhugh, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	59
Penn'a. Allotments	59
Reading R. R	58
United Co's. New Jersey	126
Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R	35¾
Central Transportation	49
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	82
Pittsburgh City 6's	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94 bid
Lehigh Valley R. R	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾

NEW YORK, July 31, 1872.

Gold strong and moderately active, within the range of 115⅞@115¾; closing at 115¾@115¾. Merchants and large buyers are in anticipation of a new tariff. Loans were made at 1@2 for carrying to flat. Clearances $51,000,000. Export $803,000. The engagements for to-morrow $900,000. Treasury disbursements $90,000. Governments strong at an advance of¼@¾. the Treasury bought one million dollars at 14 38-100@75-100; State bonds dull. Stocks very dull and rather heavy except Pacific Mail which after declining to 75¾ advanced to 76¾, falling 76¾; Erie fell to 50¾ on decline in London and reported dissolution of a large syndicate in the interest there. There was fair business in C. C. & I. C., and Northwestern. Outside of these stocks there has hardly been a market. The last installment on Lake Shore scrip is due to-morrow. Hereafter there will be no quotations for New York Central or Lake Shore scrip. Money quiet most of the day at 6@7 per cent, but in the afternoon the rate gradually advanced to 6. A large amount of coupons on various securities fall due to-morrow, and loans were called in to prepare for their payment. Currency time loans in demand at 7 currency to gold the balance of the year. Money is likely to return to the old rates to-morrow, unless there is some special interference. Sterling unsettled and lower at 9½@9¾, with a pressure of borrowed bills on the market.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 118¾; 5-20s of '62, 116¾; do '64, 116¾; do '65, 116¾; do new, 115¾; do '67, 115@115¾; do '68, 116@116¾; 10-40s, 113¾; currency, 6's 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee old, 73¾; do new 73¾; South Carolina July, 29; Missouri 6's, 94¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75; Adams Express, 97¾; Wells-Fargo, 88; American Merchants Union, 77¾; United States, American Merchants Union, 77¾; New York Central, 94¼; Pacific Mail, 76¾; New York Central, 114½; Erie, 50¾; Harlem, 126; Michigan Central, 114; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Union Pacific, 37¾; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Northwestern and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91½; Rock Island, Chicago, 73¾; do preferred, 91½; Toledo, 112¾; St. Paul, 56½; do preferred, 79; Toledo and Wabash, 76; Chicago and Alton, 118; Ohio and Mississippi, 46¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872.

APPLES.—The market is well supplied, but there is a steady demand, and prices are without quotable change: $1.50@2.50 per bbl, as to quality. The crop, it is generally conceded, will be unusually heavy this year.

CHEESE.—Is reported a little offish in New York, but late advices from the factories report that producers are firm at the recent advance. We continue to quote at 10 to 10¼ for Dairy; 11@12 for Factory, and 12½@13 for prime Goshen—these are the jobbing prices, and, of course, could not be realized for a round lot.

EGGS.—Trade continues rather slow, and while the receipts continue light the supply, nevertheless, is fully up to the demand; 15 may be regarded as the ruling quotation, though some dealers are still quoting at 16.

FLOUR.—The market is growing firmer, and while there is no advance as yet, the indications at this writing point to a higher range of prices. New York was firmer on Tuesday, while Chicago, Cincinnati and Milwaukee were reported steady but unchanged. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $7.50 to $8.25 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $8.50@8 for red winter. Rye flour, $5.50.

GRAIN.—There is a continued good demand for Wheat, and with limited receipts and a very light supply, the market is firm, though prices are unchanged; we continue to quote at $1.85 to $1.90 for red, and $1.95@2.00 for white. Taking present prices as a basis, wheat is higher relatively than flour, hence millers here are buying sparingly, as in the present condition of the market they have little or no margin. Oats quiet and unchanged; 40 to 41 for mixed, and 42 to 43 for white—however, 40 and 42 are nearer the mark. Shelled Corn is still quotable at 58 on track, and 60@61 free in elevator. Rye in the absence of sales may be quoted at 75 to 75 cts. Nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES.—The grocery trade continues quiet and in a generally way the market presents but little that is new or important. Sugars steady and moderately active, and dealers generally are counting on a good business in this line of goods during the next thirty or forty days. Molasses unchanged from previous reported firmer east, but no advance is anticipated. Molasses and syrups quiet and unchanged.

HAY.—There is a continued good consumptive demand, and prices are firm but unchanged; Sales at $28 to $33 per ton, according to quality and condition.

LARD OIL.—Is firmer, and we advance our quotations one No. Extra to 73@75 cts.

POTATOES.—Sales in a regular way at $2.25 to $2.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Unchanged.

RAGS.—Quoted at 3¼@3½ cts per lb.

SALT.—Quoted at $1.50 per bbl in first hands, and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged at 93 to 96 cts.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872.

CATTLE.

Trade has been quite active thus far, and the indications, at this writing, are that it will continue lively the balance of the week, as there are plenty of buyers, and the receipts are comparatively light; in regard to quality there is but little change, as compared with last week, the bulk of offerings consisting of the common and medium grades. However, there was a very good demand for all kinds, common as well as good, and nearly everything sold on arrival, and that, too, at full prices. The advices from both east and west continue of a character calculated to stimulate the market, and this, together with the fact that there is a very full attendance of buyers and the supply by no means large, produced the activity above referred to, and while there is no quotable change in prices, as compared with last week, the feeling is stronger and the tendency upward. Prime to extra 1400@1500 steers may be quoted at 5¾@6 cts; we can report one drove of very fine Southern Ohio steers, averaging exactly 1400 lbs, at 7; another, we did not learn the average, the best in the market, brought 7¼ and took a sale at 12 cows and calves of very fine Texans, considered the best of this kind that has been offered in this market this year, averaging about 1225 lbs, at 85, a big price for Texas stock; and it is understood that the owners made a good deal of money.

The diminished receipts of cattle, not only here, but in other leading markets, during the past two weeks, may be attributed to the fact that farmers and many stock dealers are busily engaged in harvesting, and the result is that holders generally, especially those who contracted two or three weeks ago, before the reaction, are now realizing handsomely—getting back some of what they dropped about the first of the month. Prime cattle are scarce and in demand, and the indications are that they will command full prices during the next thirty or sixty days.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:						
34	41,680	6 40	18	19,460	6 40	
17	21,310	6 40	20	20,360	6 25	
72	83,130	6 37	11	10,550	5 37	
19	17,070	4 25	3	3,300	5 37	
19	18,830	6 07	19	21,060	6 00	
35	43,270	6 20	17	19,580	5 80	
17	19,350	5 85	5	6,260	5 85	
36	42,590	6 00	19	18,390	5 50	
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:						
6	per head	$50	00	22	14,950	3 50
30	43,730	6 00	16	17,230	5 87	
16	17,520	5 87	24	20,150	4 25	
16	20,670	6 62	16	21,160	6 75	
17	20,380	6 40	45	60,750	6 00	
20	19,750	4 70	5	1,990	4 00	
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:						
18	19,980	5 90	34	40,480	5 95	
15	17,620	6 37	18	19,290	5 30	
17	18,870	6 25	15	15,830	5 90	
17	16,000	5 80	36	47,700	6 70	
17	19,970	5 50	19	20,800	7 00	
19	18,560	5 25	4	2,790	4 50	
102	124,580	5 85	17	16,360	5 25	
Smith, Watson & B sold:						
15	16,350	6 10	64	74,990	6 15	
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:						
52	54,740	6 00	37	40,860	6 25	
36	40,350	6 00	37	39,180	5 50	
103	123,530	5 25	18	bls 17,180	2 75	
18	bls 15,410	2 75	19	19,000	6 10	
19	13,080	4 75	19	20,630	6 10	
Orr, Williams & L sold:						
45	63,000	7 00	5	5,600	5 50	

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market for this class of stock continues quite active, though prices are not quotably higher; on Monday and Tuesday trade was unusually active and notwithstanding the arrivals were larger than usual, there were but very few in the pens last night unsold; to-day, however, the feeling was scarcely so strong, as most of the buyers had obtained about all they wanted, and the indications at this writing are that if the arrivals during the balance of the week should be as large as they were during the first part, prices must of necessity go lower. Sales thus far have been made within the range of 5¾ to 6¼ for good to prime 90 to 100 lbs, and we are cognizant of one sale of extra weighing about 106 lbs at 6½, but this was considered a¼ above the market, having been bought by an Altoona butcher —none of the Eastern men would go above 6¼, and as will be seen by the report of sales below annexed, there were but few sales above 6. Lambs were not as plenty as last week, and while the market may be quoted firm prices are without quotable change, 6 to 8¼c.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:						
180	17,570	5 75	139	12,450	5 75	
86	7,600	5 50	30	2,020	4 60	
39	per head	$2	50	12	per head	$3 50
160	8,490	6 00	181	17,100	6 00	
123	10,500	5 60	368	32,140	5 40	
121	10,180	5 50	113	8,560	5 40	
108	10,070	6 50	14	per head	$3 00	
Hazlewood & B.						
108	8,560	5 70	222	16,100	5 75	
83	7,090	6 00	97	8,490	6 00	
109	9,160	5 90	9	per head	$3 00	
Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:						
185	17,450	6 10	46	3,780	5 10	
183	15,000	5 80	103	7,810	5 10	
97	8,100	5 75	77	6,670	5 75	
217	17,060	5 45	210	17,020	5 75	
Smith, Watson & B., sold:						
58	lmbs 3,330	7 50	34	3,700	6 00	
168	16,380	5 75	168	16,300	5 75	
172	13,760	5 65	102	15,140	5 37	
81	2,570	5 25	105	8,700	5 50	
146	12,010	5 37	59	lam 5,130	6 90	
73	lams 4,830	800	10	per head	$5 00	
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold,						
206	18,070	6 00	203	15,580	5 50	
191	17,110	5 70	223	17,529	5 80	
181	18,420	6 25	114	13,730	5 65	
100	8,530	5 70	203	15,700	5 40	
105	7,020	4 70	5	per head	$2 50	
Ulery & Hamilton sold:						
691	49,500	5 70	125	9,720	5 25	
81	lms 3,880	6 00	109	9,010	5 75	
203	16,120	5 62	211	16,850	5 62	
Orr, Williams & L sold:						
339	30,400	4 60	191	49,940	5 60	

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light and with a steady demand the market is firm and prices have still further advanced. We now quote Philadelphia hogs at 5,55 to 5,65, an advance of nearly one cent per pound within the past few days, and some operators are inclined to think that there will be a still further advance. The high price of mess pork and the product generally has stimulated packing in the West, and this accounts, to some extent, for the diminished receipts and advanced prices. Yorkers are scarce and in demand; prime York hogs are selling readily at 5 cts, and from that down, according to quality.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:						
54	9,358	5 12	45	7,900	5 25	
29	5,660	4 90	34	6,880	5 00	
Harlewood & B., sold:						
8	1,780	4 90	56	6,910	5 50	
53	11,120	4 90	50	11,400	5 10	
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:						
19	3,910	4 90	87	22,710	5 65	
35	8,270	5 35	141	32,330	5 60	
35	6,260	4 50	59	13,590	4 85	
Smith, Watson & B sold:						
23	4,390	5 10	28	5,870	5 50	
285	65,420	5 55	26	6,280	5 00	
29	6,660	4 50				
Holmes L & Co., sold:						
43	5,600	5 25	11	2,900	5 55	
60	13,330	5 20	46	8,800	5 00	
167	1,940	5 05	130	34,710	5 60	
12	2,290	4 90	46	8,920	5 00	
110	16,570	5 00	25	4,460	5 25	
35	7,960	5 45	78	*23,620	5 60	
205	52,480	5 35	10	2,800	5 35	
Ulery & Hamilton sold:						
19	1,870	5 00	261	60,100	5 50	
Orr, Williams & L. sold:						
32	4,090	4 90	142	40,600	5 65	
91	12,040	5 45	30	4,800	5 25	

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872.

The market was very quiet to-day, though, as compared with yesterday, there is no quotable change in prices; quoted at Parker at 85,85 in small lots, and 83,87½ for round lots. Refined continues weak and dull, at least there were no sales reported. Spot 21½; August, first half, 21¾; last half 22. No quotations beyond August, and refineries generally are unwilling, at present, to contract beyond that month. In New York and Philadelphia the last day of the month is generally taken up in making deliveries and settlements, hence there was but little inquiry to-day for any delivery.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 507 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Rfg. Co., 407 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.
Wortmser, Myers & Co., 360 bbls Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 149 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
P. Weisenberger, 154 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co. 52 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Works, 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Total.....2273

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Radiant O W acct			154
Vesta " "			468
C. C. Briggs O W acct Imerial Ref			80
Liberty O W acct T. Kling			80
Etagle " "			456
Brilliant O W. acct. Thos. King			764
Cosmos O W. acct. H. McKelvy			462
Eagle O W acct Duncan & Y			530
Standard O W. acct. J. Bushnell			918
Brilliant O W. acct. Jos. Bushnell			893
Standard O W. acct W. Stewart			1044
Vesta O W. acct. H. McKelvy			308
Cosmos " " Fsher Bros			456
Riverside, O. W. acct, Fisher Bro			368
Fairview O W. acct. T. F Miller			80
Total			6118

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace Co	56	Shoenberger B & Co.	1
Brown & M	8	Nimick & Co	2
Moorhead & Co	2	Byer McC & Co	3
Zug & Co	2	Pitts Bolt Co	1
Hussey W & Co	2		
Total			77

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	1	Jas W. Porter	17
Brown & Co	1	Paul Jones & Co	3
Caughey & H	6	Jno. Moorhead	1
Total			31

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Caughey & H	11	J. Moorhead	1
Reamer	4	Malin & H	5
G. W. Haliman	1	No Consignee	1
Total			23

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 31—5. P. M.—Consols 92¾; United States 5-20's '62, 91½; '65's, 92¾; '67's 91¾; 10-40's, 90. Sugar afloat 28s 6d.

PARIS, July 31.—Rentes 69f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Cotton flat; middling upland 9¾@9¾d; Orleans, 10¼d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 27s. Corn 27s 6d. Lard 37s 3d. Cheese 54s 9d. Cumberland middles 27s; short rib middles 32s 6d.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The day closed with fairly active market in most departments of trade, and a better feeling prevails among all classes. In brown sheetings and shirtings standard weights were in good request and fair sales made at full rates; while medium grades were subject to slight concessions or guarantee of prices on thirty days. The Pepperell mills reduced their fine brown sheetings ¼c per. yard; all grades of bleached goods in fair demand; some transactions made under protection; prints more active; new designs are being rapidly distributed at full rates. Woolens generally not so active, although some demand was evinced for fancy cassimers of new designs, while cloths and coatings were neglected. Flannels were in better demand and some sales made at full quotations.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, July 31.—Cattle: receipts to-day 612, making the supply for the week thus far 5,202 head, against 5,204 the same time last week; market lively at ¼c advance on yesterday's prices for good cattle, common holding their own majority of receipts; medium grades about 1,400 disposed of; sales of 217 Indiana, steers, 1,205 to 1,398 lbs., at $6,50@7; 900 Missouri steers, 1,067 lbs., $6,05; 19 Canada do., 1,100 lbs., at $5; 54 Ohio do., 1,096 to 1,205, at $5,60@6,70; 19 Cherokees, 950 lbs., $4,87½; 76 Texans, 1,000 lbs., at $4,85; 22 do., 1,068 lbs at $5,20; 18 State stockers of 1,092 lbs at $4,30. Sheep: receipts to-day 3,800 head, making supply for week 6,200 against 8,000 for same time last week; Canada stock off ⅝c, western holding their own. The stock is fairly good quality. Canada lambs, $8 to $8,25; Canada sheep, $5; western in fair demand, $4,50 to $6,00; good stock will bring the outside figures; sales of 1,671 Canada lambs; 58 to 60 lbs, at $8,25; 214 Ohio sheep, 85 lbs, at $5,87½; 252 State sheep, average 76 lbs at $4,62½. Hogs: receipts 4,000, making the total for the week 17,200 against 14,000 same time last week; about 10 per cent. in advance of yesterday's prices; demand good but few lots in pens; sales of 84 Ohio sellers sold some time since to arrive at $4,90; 117 Indiana at $5; 44 State at $4,85; 55 Ohio at $4,87½; 220 Illinois at $4,90; 450 Illinois, 204 lbs, at $5,15.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton more active and lower; middling upland 21¼c. Flour in limited export inquiry and light jobbing demand; common State $5,50@5,90; good to choice $6,05@7,50; extra Ohio $6,60@8,50. Rye Flour steady at $4,50@5,00. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky dull at 92½@93½c. Wheat less active; prime Milwaukee $1,50; winter red western $1,60; amber Michigan $1,70. Rye firmer; western afloat 75c; in store 74c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn unsettled and firm; fair export demand; steamer western mixed 60@61c; sail do 62@63c. Oats quiet, with western at 41@42½c; Ohio 44@45c. Eggs firm; western 22c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm; 60c for 1871. Wool quiet and steady; hemlock sole 27@28c; Orinoco 26@27c. Wool quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady, fair to good refining 8¼@8¾c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet at 8¼@9c. Petroleum: crude 12½c; refined 22¼c. Turpentine dull at 32@33½c. Pork dull and lower; mess $13,50@14,50. Beef dull. Cumberland middles 22¾c. Hams quiet at 25½c. Cut meats firm; hams 10¾@14c; shoulders, 6@6¾c; middles firm; long clear 7¾@7¾c. Lard unchanged. Butter dull; western 16c. Cheese 11@12¼c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 32.—Flour in good demand at full prices; for old $8@8,87. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; old $1,55@1,56; new $1,40@1,50. Corn in fair demand and prices have advanced, 47@48c. Oats steady and in fair demand; old 31@32c. Rye in fair demand and firm at 72@75c. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries steady. Oils quiet and unchanged. Butter steady and in moderate demand for choice at 20@25c. Pork dull and nominal; regular $13,50; city $14; no sales. Lard dull and nominal at 7¾@8¼@8¾@8½c. Bulk meats steady; sales at ⅝c; spot 6c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 14@8½@8¾c, with sales. Hams: sugar cured at 13@15½c. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4,75@5,10. Whisky in active demand and prices advanced, 93c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Flour firm; more enquiry; higher. Wheat steady; $1,31¼ seller August, $1,13 seller September, nominally, 1,10¼ seller year. Corn steady; 42¾c seller August; 43½c seller September. Oats quiet; 27c cash; 26¾c seller August; 25¾c seller September. Rye quiet; offerings light, 60¾c spot; 57¾c seller August; 58½c seller September. Barley quiet; 57½c seller August; 58¾c seller September. Pork dull and unsettled; sales $14,00 cash seller August, $13,12½ seller September. Lard lower for winter; offered at 8¾c; summer firm; held at 8¼c. Sugar cured hams firm and unchanged. Meats steady; sales of shoulders at 5¾c; short ribs 7¾@7¾c. Whisky firm; 89½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Flour dull; treble extra $6,50@7,50; family $8@8,50. Corn quiet; mixed 56@58c; white mixed 59@60c; white 70c. Oats 41@43c. Hay quiet; prime $24; choice $27. Bran $1,02½. Pork dull and held at $13,75. Bacon scarce; firm at 7¼@8¾c. Hams dull and lower; sugar cured 15¼@15½c. Lard: refined choice 9¾@9¾c; keg 10¾@11c. Sugar dull; common 8¾c; fair to fully fair 9¾@10¾c. Molasses: inferior 29c; common fermenting and refined 46c. Whisky $1,00@$1,00. Coffee firm; 16¾@19¼c. Cotton: sales 200 bales nominally good ordinary 19c; low middling 20c; middling 21c; receipts 8 bales; no exports; stock 8,556.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat: demand light and holders firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,38; No 2 do $1,25¼. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 42½c. Oats; demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 27½c. Rye: demand light and holders firm; No 1 44c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No. 2 58c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 31.—Flour steady. Wheat steady and moderate demand; extra white Michigan, $1,70; amber, $1,65; No. 1 red, $1,61; will be a still further advance. The high price of mess pork and the product generally has stimulated packing in the West, and this accounts, to some extent, for the diminished receipts and advanced prices. Yorkers are scarce and in demand; prime York hogs are selling readily at 5 cts, and from that down, according to quality.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Flour active and firm. Wheat higher for new: No. 2 red winter $1,38; old none offered. Corn steady and in moderate demand; 50c. Oats quiet; 35c. Petroleum: refined firm; 20¼@21c for car lots; 21¾@22c for trade lots.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Tobacco: sales 127 hdds; low leaf to good 8¾@13c. Cotton dull; middling 20¾c; one bale new Texas middling upland sold to-day at 20c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, July 31.—1 car hay, O H Allerbach; 1 do oats, P Duff & S; 1 do sks oats, Schneibach & H; 204 sks rags, House H & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker, & Co; 1 c hay, G Curry; 1 do wheat, Hitchcock & McK Co; 464 bdls hides, J A Graff & Co; 132 bags p nuts, I Dickey & Co; 2 c corn, Scott & G; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 1 hhd tobacco, W H Atchison; 10 bbls onions, Vangordert & S; 30 trs hams, Jas H Parker; 1 bbl wine, A Schwartz; 8 bas b powder, Knox & Orr.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 31.—6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 36 pkgs sobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 3 trcs hams, F Owens; 99 axles, 55 ton tongues, O F Lamm & Co; 1 car lumber, McKerdy & McG; 2 crates tobacco, R & J H Elitine; 8 elder mills, H T Price; 1 car s pipe, McMillian; 1 car lumber, Grusch R & Co; 1 do do, Jas McBriar; 1 do do, A Patterson; 1 do do, W McQuewan; 100 bbls lime, John Dyer; 7 pkgs tobacco, W H Parke; 100 bbls flour, J M Sneed & Sod 1 car oats, I Downing; 1 car lumber, Hamilton G & Co; 1 do do, L Walteri & Son; 100 bdls hides, Wettach & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, July 31.—100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 100 bbls flour, 2 brs cheese, Watt L & Co; 100 do do T C Jenkins; 6 bales hay, J Rose; 1 c s iron, J Woistien; 2 do do Maloney & M; 8 bbls s iron, J Woistien; 2 do do Maloney & M; 8 bbls tallow, 25 dog hides, 2 do green, Seibert & B; 15 g hides, W Flaccus & S; 25 bbls flour, L J Blanchard; 8 pgs produce, J O'Brien; 25 bxs cheese, W Cooper & Co; 10 sks wool, W Barker & Co; 1 c iron, Brown & Co; 3 do do C Smith & Co; 3 do do Byers Mc & Co; 100 bxs cheese, Dilworth Bros; 50 bxs cheese, Arbuckles & Co; 77 g hides, D Hutl; 30 sks rye, W Meek; 185 bdls spokes, 12 do bolts, M McWhinney; 11 sks kegs, C W L C; 5 bales twine, 5 do tow, H Gerwig & S; 14 cks rivets, 1 do wine, W P Townsend; 1 car s iron, J Wickler; 31 kgs s butter, Loh & C; 6 bbls apples, E Moye & Co; 3 cases files, Logan G & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 31.—28 g hides, J Colery; 5 bl Machines, Strain & Co; 30 bbl dry peaches, 100 bxs starch, 32 bxs yeast, Haworth & D; 13 bdls g hidds, J Karns; 2 bxs d goods, Arbaugh & S; 12 r leather, W Flaccus & S; 9 bxs 3 sks apples, Mrs Pfeifer; 7 jack scrs, M B Coehran; 50 bxs starch, Scobey Bros; 10 crts 5 bxs do, J Porterfield & Co; 5 bxs, 5 crts do J W McClure; 20 bxs do H Riddle & S; 25 do do J Dilworth & Co; 50 bxs do J Wilson & S; 3 crts 1 pkg bushels do Dunlevey Bros; 25 bxs do W Carey & Co; 4 p mills, J Schomaker & S; 15 kgs hops, J White Jr; 4 sks cords, Armsbrou Bros; 29 bxs yeast, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 9 organs, Mellon & Co; 9 pt mills, J Woodwell & Co; 12 bxs yeast, Schomaker & Co; 3 do do E & C McGinn; 2 crts metal, Lewis O & P; 1 do do 1 do ore, McKnight & Co; 30 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 25 do do J Kier; 7 b hides, 2 bdls calf skins 2 do pcls, 1 bbl tallow, J Swineberger; 1 c ice, C L I Co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., July 31.—5 cars copper, C G Hussey & Co; 1 do turnings, 1 car lumber, Burton & M; 1 do g stone, Kind Sayles S E; 100 sks oats, D Wallace; 197 do do, Jno Burns; 345 doz wash boards, Dilworth Bros; 6 bbls c balls, Kramer & V; 5 bbls 1 beer, J Kessler; 2 bxs, 1 grate s machines, Empire S M Co; 2 bxs mdse, R Pinkerton; 1 bxs pipe, Atwood & McC; 12 w machines, J L Dalzell; 2 buggies, 1 pr wheel 1 box mdse, M D Grossman; 12 hlf doz shovels, Hubbard L B G Co; 2 bbls sacks, C H Hedduet; 6 do scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 4 racks measures, W

HOME NEWS.

For Rent—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Visitors to the city will find a quiet and comfortable place to take their meals, at the ice cream and dining rooms of J. B. Hubley & Co., in Mercantile Library Building.

Letters Held for Postage.—Walcott, Smith & Co., Chicago, Illinois, 3c; John Dover, East Liverpool, Ohio, 3c; Challant, Graff & Co., Foxburg, Pa., 3c; J. W. Stutz, Canton, Ohio, 3c.

Pittsburgh's Favorite.

Maj. Burnell arrived home from the east a few days ago, where he secured for his Museum the latest attractions of the day. There is nothing wonderful appears at any of the Eastern museums but the Major sees to it that we all have a chance to see it. The attractions at the Museum now are immense.

A Broken Leg.

Last evening, about six o'clock, a man named John Ruby, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in jumping from a locomotive at the Union Depot, fell and broke his left leg. The wheels of the tender cut off the toes of his right foot. Dr. Hamilton was called and dressed the wounds, and the man was afterwards removed to his residence on Bidwell street, Allegheny.

Red Men's Fraternal Courtesies.

The Red Men of this city were stirring last night. The Allegheny Tribe of Allegheny, Allequippa and Itah of Pittsburgh, paid a fraternal visit to their brethren of the Youghiogheny Lodge across the river in Birmingham. The Tribes were formed in procession under the leadership of Grand Sachem John Rebman and headed by the Washington Cornnet Band proceed to the wigwam of the Youghiougheny, where the curling smoke from pipe of peace indicated the fraternity which reigned. The visiting Tribes returned to the city about midnight.

An Unsuccessful Attempt at Suicide.

Yesterday morning a man named Michael Scain attempted to commit suicide and came very near succeeding. Train has been employed by Street Commissioner McGraw, of Allegheny, and resides at the corner of West and First streets. Early yesterday morning he arose, and having secured a piece of rope, made one end fast to the bed-post, made a noose in the other end which he placed around his neck, and then swung loose. When discovered several moments afterwards, life was nearly extinct. Medical aid was summoned and with restoratives they finally succeeded in resuscitating him. Intemperance is said to have caused the desire to take his own life.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

Yesterday morning a petition was filed in the United States Court, signed by Messrs. Boyd & Murray, asking that Abram Fox, dealer in frames, pictures, &c., in Federal street, Allegheny, be declared a bankrupt. It is alleged by the petitioners that Fox confessed judgment in favor of Adam Fley, for the purpose of giving him preference over other creditors, and that an execution has been issued, and that the Sheriff has levied upon the property of Fox. They ask the Court to grant an injunction restraining the sale of goods. It is also alleged that Fox has been removing his goods in a susceptitious manner in order to avoid attachment, and to defraud his creditors. The Court was asked to issue a warrant for the arrest of Fox, which it did. The Court also granted the injunction restraining the sale of goods.

Serious Runaway.

About five o'clock last evening Mr. R. D. E. Rowe, agent for the Gold Stock Telegraph Company, and his wife, while out riding, were seriously injured by being thrown from a buggy. As they were driving up Federal street, Allegheny, above the North Common, the horse became suddenly frightened at a boy, who was waving his handerchief in the street, and ran off. Mr. Rowe was thrown out upon his head, both wheels of the buggy passing over his leg. The horse ran about half a square when the buggy struck a lamppost and Mrs. Rowe was thrown violently to the ground. The back of her head struck the stone, cutting a very severe gash and otherwise injuring her about the head and shoulders. She was taken up in an insensible condition, carried into a drug store and afterwards removed to the residence of her mother on Anderson street.

Oil Works Burned.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Excelsior Oil Works, at Freedom, Pa., were destroyed by fire. The works were ten miles from Rochester, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, about twenty miles from this city. No particulars are known as to the cause of the fire, loss, &c., although the loss must be considerable, as the works were very extensive.

Later intelligence places the loss at $30,000, which is partly covered by insurance. A large quantity of oil was on hand at the time, nearly all of which was destroyed. It was feared for a time that the conflagration would prove general, and it was only with the united exertions of the citizens that the flames were kept from spreading to other buildings. The works were situated upon the line of the railroad and trains were detained several hours by the fire.

Hearing in the Braddock's Field Cases.

Yesterday afternoon a hearing was had before Alderman Strain in the cases connected with the Braddock's Field sensation. In the first case—an information made by Mrs. Jordon against Wm. Campbell for assault and battery and surety of the peace—witness testified that the defendant had entered the store of Mrs. Jordon and dragged her out by the hair and afterwards threw a dry-goods box through the window. Campbell was fined in the sum of five hundred dollars to answer the charge of assault and battery, and two hundred dollars in the charge of surety of the peace.

In the information of William Campbell against Mrs. Jordon, for selling liquor on Sunday, the case was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutor, the defendant having found that on the day mentioned, the 21st of July, she was in Pittsburgh attending church.

The hearing in the case of Daniel Flanery against some half dozen citizens of Braddocks, who are charged with assault and battery in having the deponent's eye put out in the melee, will take place on Monday, August 12th.

CORONER'S REPORT.

Sudden Deaths in the Last Month.

The following is the report of Coroner West for the month of July, showing the inquests held during that month, with the verdicts in the several cases:

Eliza Schill, acute peritonitis; William Campman, sunstroke; John Eickenmiller, congestion of the brain; Polly Daniel, diarrhœa; Kate Socks, cholera morbus; August Lang, run over on the West Penn Railroad; John Fisher, drowned in the Monongahela river; Charles Gregorious, dysentery; William Burkhardt, suicide by drowning; unknown female child, death from natural causes; William Metzler, run over on the Allegheny Valley Railroad; George Bowerman, run over at the outer depot, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; William McLaughlin, run over on the Allegheny Valley Railroad; George W. Hupman, accidently drowned in the Allegheny river.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Unknown Woman Killed on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the Chicago express train was approaching Fleming station, the engineer observed an old woman walking on the track in front of the train. He blew the whistle several times but she seemed not to hear it, and remained upon the track. The bumper of the locomotive struck her and threw her some distance, her head striking a stick of wood and rendering her insensible. The train was stopped and the woman taken up and brought to Allegheny. Dr. Buchannan called to attend her. It was found that a very severe wound in the head had been caused by the accident. Shortly after reaching Allegheny the woman died. The deceased was a German about sixty years of age, though her name is unknown. A few moments previous to her death she said that she had a friend named Charles Bearle, living at Birmingham station.

The remains were taken to Rodney's undertaking establishment, and an inquest will be held at ten o'clock this morning.

THE NINTH WARD.

Republicans Fairly Awake and Organizing—Large Meeting Last Night—A Good Club Organized—Ready for the Campaign.

The Republicans of the Ninth ward Pittsburgh, are fairly awake to the duty before them, and propose to "do it with their might." Last evening pursuant to call, there was a meeting at the school-house, for the purpose of organizing a club for the campaign and preparing for active work. The attendance was unprecedently large for such an occasion, and certainly there was no lack of enthusiasm and determination.

The meeting was informally organized about eight o'clock, and after a statement of its object, the matter was discussed briefly, after which a club was duly organized by the election of the following officers:

President—John McKelvy.

Vice Presidents—John Froelich, George Dean, David Morgan, James Boyd.

Secretaries—John W. Taylor, W. H. Whitman, J. C. Tange, Jr., James Williams, John Ostermaier.

Finance Committee—Thomas Harris, R. T. Richardson, M. Van Baalm, H. Elkin, H. Freyburgh, S. Ellison, James Taylor, George Ewing, David Parks, Henry Steobner, Robert Seaman.

After the organization brief addresses were made by several gentlemen present—more particularly in reference to the best methods of thoroughly canvassing the ward and bringing out the full strength—after which the club adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening at their new hall, corner of Penn avenue and Thirteenth streets. The gathering for a ward meeting was an eminently successful one, and gave the most gratifying evidence of what might be expected of that section in the autumn canvass.

The Many Attractions offered by Maj. Burnell, at his Parlor Museum, at this time, are really wonderful. There is no place that an hour or two could be spent with more pleasure than at the Museum. Ladies need have no fear in going themselves and taking their daughters with them, as everything is conducted in the most genteel manner. Call in and spend an hour or two.

BREVITIES.

....Peaches the next luxury.

....Callow Band in the Park next Saturday.

....The paving of Twenty-seventh street has been completed.

....The rain has very much improved the appearance of our streets.

....A Wood street merchant advertises for "pant" makers.

....One of Shoenberger's mills will resume operations next week.

....Butler Street, near Penn, is receiving a much needed cleaning.

....The new M. E. Church on the South Side is rapidly approaching completion.

....The pay roll of the Allegheny police, $8,880.58, was last night approved by the Police Committee.

....The refreshing rains of last night were thrice welcome after the relaxing heat and sultriness of the day.

....The papers containing the vote of council on the proposed increase of policeman's pay, are in demand among the officers.

....The "Park Committee" will meet at the office of Mr. John W. Riddell, Fourth avenue, Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

....Mrs. McCue, the Woods run victim to kerosene, was somewhat improved yesterday, and hopes of her recovery are entertained.

....Water melons begin to come into market from the South and West in large quantities though the price, in a retail way, is still high.

....The Fire Committee of Allegheny Council held a meeting last evening, at which the monthly pay roll was approved, amounting to $2,417.

....Physicians say the present season is a phenomenal one, in that the atmosphere seems peculiarly surcharged with malarious influences.

....County Treasurer Kilgore had a full house yesterday, as everybody came in with a rush to save the five per cent. Yesterday was the last day of grace.

....Sporting men are enquiring about the battle ground of the proposed Mace-O'Baldwin prize fight which was to take place within one hundred miles of Pittsburgh.

.....A special meeting of Councils will be held Monday afternoon to hear the report of the special Committee on the case of the city Gauger and to elect a new man.

....Miss Fannie F. McBride, of breach-of-promise notoriety, was married in Oil City on Tuesday to a Mr. Boulton, a former partner of her recent recreant lover, Wagner.

....The race between Pilot, Temple and Cold Water Billy, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Driving Park, will take place to-day—it having been postponed from yesterday.

....The British international money order order system now includes Allegheny City in its list of post offices, at which drafts can be obtained on all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

....The "all night" window at the postoffice is a popular innovation upon the old order of things, and Postmaster Stewart receives much praise for his progressive and accommodating spirit.

....Col. B. F. H. Lynn, for the past six months the managing editor of the *American Manufacturer and Trade of the West*, of this city, has severed his connection with said paper to take a similar position on the *Mining Journal*, Marquette, Lake Superior.

....The death in the lock-up from intemperance yesterday morning created a profound sensation among the large company whose festive natures have driven them hitherward. It was a most forcible temperance lecture, and might well be heeded by those to whom it came home.

....Michael Moore tried and convicted of the murder of his wife at Mineral Point now lies at jail in Ebensburg awaiting the arguments in support of motions by his counsel, for arrest of judgment, and for a new trial to be argued at the coming September term of court. He is said to be looking well and in spirits.

....A few of the friends and neighbors of Rev. J. B. Bettinger and Mr. George A. Kelly, of Sewickley, assembled at the residence of the latter Tuesday evening to welcome them home. The grounds were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and "welcome" mottoes scattered here and there. The evening was spent in a delightful manner.

....A boy about thirteen years of age, son of James Mack, was almost instantly killed at Sharon, on Monday, by falling from a climb up on Westerman's coal dumps while the engine was pushing them around to the Erie and Pittsburgh road, when he slipped and fell on the rail, the cars passing over him and cutting his legs off at the thighs. He lived to death in a short time.

....George Armstrong, a clerk employed in Druit's drug store, corner of Montgomery avenue and Federal street, Allegheny, was seriously injured on Tuesday by the explosion of a soda fountain. One of the iron nuts struck him in the eye, and it was feared for a time that he would lose the use of that organ altogether. It is now improving, however, and there are no fears of losing it.

....Professor S. A. Neale and F. J. Loudin Esq., are making a tour of the oil Regions.—To-day there will be a grand rally of the Democ voters in Oil City at which Professor Neale will deliver the oration. The two gentlemen will stop at various points in the oil regions and organize clubs for Grant and Hartranft, after they are thoroughly devoted to the work, and meet with a responsive enthusiasm wherever they go.

....An effort is now to be made to secure the opening of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, from Carson to the Monongahela. The borough was about to open them last year, when Sarah Phillips et al. secured an injunction restraining the borough from the execution of its purpose. An answer has been filed by the borough, and the Court will on Saturday appoint a commissioner to take evidence in the case, and examine into the matter and report to the Court.

....The draft of a constitution for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft clubs, among the colored voters, has been prepared by the Central Club, and copies will be furnished to any one desiring them. The constitution was prepared under the supervision of Professor Neale and, embraces everything that is necessary for a complete organization. On the same sheet there is printed the song "John Bown," which has already in the campaign among our colored voters become quite popular.

....The Fourteenth ward Grant Club, which numbers eighty men, under command of Major Geo. W. Morris, Chief Marshal, visited and serenaded General Negley on Tuesday evening. The club was introduced to the General by G. M. McMaster, who in an airy lively speech, spoke of the early organization of the club, its devotion to Grant and Wilson and the entire State ticket. General Negley responded very happily, arguing that the issues of the last are those of the present campaign. He invited the club to the hospitalities of his home and to a very handsome collation.

.....Yesterday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the body of John Hauksmann—not Hoffman—who was drowned in the Monongahela Tuesday afternoon. It appears that the boy went on a raft tied to the Pittsburgh shore near the railroad bridge, and seeing a plank on the flat thought he would use it to assist himself by springing on it. He shoved one end of the plank out on the water, and then walked out on it, supposing that the other end was heavy enough to keep it from being mistaken, however, the plank tilting and pitching him, by which he was drowned. A verdict was rendered accordingly. He was the son of a widow.

....The Internal Revenue Commissioner rules that imported perfumery while in bonded warehouse may be sold without stamps, but immediately on its removal therefrom, and before being sold, offered or exposed for sale, the proper stamp or stamps must be affixed to every box, bottle, vial, or other enclosure containing it. It is not sufficient to affix stamps to an outside package containing bottles, &c., of perfumery, for the reason that the law requires the stamp to be applied to every bottle, &c., containing the article. Several druggists in this city have been prosecuted for failure to comply with this construction of the law, and as it is now repeated by the Commissioner, it would be well for dealers generally to make a note of the matter, and thus avoid trouble and expense.

RAILROAD COMPROMISE

An Old Dispute Amicably Settled.

In the Court of Nisi Prius, before Judge Sharswood, in Philadelphia Monday morning, the following order was entered by agreement: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lessees of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and the Philadelphia and Erie against the Warren and Venango Railroad Company.

First. That the defendant may lay the track of its railroad on the plaintiff's right of way, keeping at a distance of twenty feet from the north rail of the plaintiff's main track as it existed when the bill was filed in this case, at and through the deep rock cut and bluff directly east of the Brokenstraw Creek at Irvinton.

Second. That the defendant may lay the track of its railroad on the plaintiff's right of way, at a like distance of twenty feet from the north rail of the plaintiff's main track on the bend in the Brokenstraw Creek, at a point where it approaches to or encroaches on plaintiff's right of way between Irvinton and Youngsville.

Third. That the defendant be enjoined from encroaching with its railroads on the plaintiff's right of way on the western side of the Brokenstraw Creek at Irvinton, except so far as may be necessary to effect the connection and crossing herinafter mentioned.

Fourth. That the defendant's railroad shall cross the plaintiff's railroad at or near Youngsville, above grade, and the bridge which shall be at least 18 feet above the bridge which shall be at defendant shall be permitted to erect abutments for said bridge on the plaintiff's right of way; provided, there be a distance of 18 feet between plaintiff's road.

Fifth. That the defendant's railroad connect with and cross the plaintiff's railroad at grade, at Irvinton, near the house of ——— Ditchy, so as to form with the present crossing a direct connection with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad at that point, said connection to be made under the direction of the proper officers of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, reasonable notice to be given to the said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company of the time when the defendant will be ready and desires to put in said connection, which, with the crossing aforesaid, shall be maintained so long as the same shall be necessary to form a connection for defendant's road with the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company; said connection and crossing shall be under reasonable rules and regulations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and shall be put in and the connection kept in repair by defendants.

Sixth. And as to all other things, except as herein stated, the injunctions heretofore issued in this case are dissolved.

Rare Chance for Speculation.

I have for sale 19 acres of ground, beautifully situated, only three minutes' walk from R. R. station, and only one mile from city line. Price low.

RICH. H. HUGHES,
No. 124 Smithfield street,
TTHS Opposite New City Hall.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Condition of the City Finances.

The following is the report of the City Controller McGowan for the month of July, 1872. It shows the receipts and expenditures of the city during that time, and also the depository account up to the first day of August.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, August 1, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Diamond market	$6,589 43
Fifth ward market	212 15
Fifth avenue market	411 41
Street Engineering	686 32
1st district streets, per Hunter	45 74
2d district streets, per Linderman	14 62
City weigh scales	175 49
Weighing coal	763 80
Monongahela wharf	1,245 66
Allegheny wharf	237 60
Building inspection	491 00
Lot regulating	155 00
City tax, 1872	91,962 09
Old city special tax, 1872	17,819 84
Fire tax, 1872	48,965 02
Lawrenceville special tax	2,854 24
Business tax, 1872	52,245 39
Water rents, 1872	61,729 79
Street grading and paving	1,655 67
Vehicle license	166 25
Water works	478 62
Interest on bank balances	384 24
Water bonds sold	119,531 58
Accrued interest on water loan	1,635 86
	$407,306 78

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	789 50
Salaries	909 82
Printing	689 50
Fire Department	8,780 80
Police	10,212 65
Water Works	7,844 46
Streets	7,139 92
Diamond market	346 35
Fifth ward market	25 00
Fifth avenue market	145 00
Monongahela wharf	143 33
Allegheny wharf	232 58
Contingent	436 95
East End Gas Co	2,229 72
Pittsburgh Gas Co	8,116 06
Finance	5,996 50
Roads	3,013 41
Surveys	721 28
Water extension	45,622 87
City Hall	27,781 14
City Scales	262 10
Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	2,002 15
Temporary Loan Redeemed	40,000 40
	$173,609 92
Balance in Treasury June 30	$173,363 36
Receipts for July	407,306 78
Total	$580,769 64
Disbursements in July	173,609 92
Balance in Treasury, August 1, 1872	$407,159 65

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

Keystone Bank	$135,719 89
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	135,719 88
Duquesne Bank	135,719 88

R. J. MCGOWAN, Controller.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

List of Letters of Administration Granted and Wills Admitted to Probate During July.

Following is a statement of the business transacted at the office of J. H. Gray, Esq., Register, during the month of July:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	*Administrators.*	*Bond.*
John Porter, Sr.	Robert Porter	$10,000
John Slieger	Jacob Slieger	800
Smith Lake	Erastus Bowman	500
John Mack	Henry Mack	100
Wm. H. B. South	Daniel W. South	4,000
Margaret Miller	Daniel P. Miller	200
Samuel Beatty	Ann J. G. Beatty	2,000
Elvira Evans	W. B. Rogers	200
Peter Zwergel	Teresa Zwergel	1,000
Joshua McCoy	Elizabeth McCoy	10,000
Anna B. Bisonett	Wm. B. Bisonett	50,000
Harriet Creek	W. K. Jennings	600
Jacob Elsesser	Clara Elsesser	1,000
John H. Pledge	Jane Pledge	600
J. R. Campbell	D. M. Evans	15,000
Jacob Lilly	J. G. Backofen	200
Wm. Bing	Lorenz Winschel	200
Alex. Hunter	Rev. Jos. Hunter	500
Wm. McCartney	Mary Vick	1,000
Joshua Reisker	Edward Reisker	3,000
J. G. Eichenmiller	Ch't'a Eichenmiller	300
Maria Holmes	Wm. Shore	200
James S. Crump	Mary J. Crump	5,000
Jane Walker	Wm. Nicholson	4,000
John Kingan	W. A. Kingan	600
Patrick Smith	Martha Smith	1,000
Winfred Nolan	Bridget Hanigan	1,000
Wm. Bender	Wm. Bradly, Jr.	10,000
J. B. Hartman	Jos. Hartman	2,000
Jas. Hutton	John M. Kennedy	200
Jane McCausland	Mary McCausland	300
Michael Dreschler	Margaret Dreschler	300

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Deceedent.	Executors.
Francis Stroud	Sarah E. Stroud.
Margaret V. Bright	Archibald Pillow, Esq.
Jesse Bowers	
Wm. J. Morgan	Hannah Morgan.
Timothy Maguire	Edward Miller.
James Ray	Sarah Ray.
Thos. D. Powell	} Sarah Powell.
	} John T. Powell.
John Kiefer	} Mary Kiefer.
	} Heinrich Friedel.
Conrad Welsing	Barbara Welsing.
John. S. Long	J. F. McKnight.
Margaret Noble	} Wm. Cowan, Sr.
	} Stilly Pollock.
Nancy McEwen	Jane McEwen;
John Diamond	Hugh A. Diamond.
Joseph Schreiber	Waldburga Schreiber.
James Anderson	Lydia Anderson.
Louisa Schill	

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Call for a Convention—Grand Reunion at Pittsburgh.

The following call has just been issued, and explains itself fully:

TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO WERE PRISONERS OF WAR IN REBEL PRISONS DURING THE WAR AGAINST THE REBELLION.

Fellow Prisoners.—Many of our late comrades in arms are called to meet in convention at Pittsburgh, on the 17th of September next, to express their views on the political condition of the country. This would be a pleasant and suitable opportunity for those who felt the hateful captivity of the Libbys, Salisburys and Andersonvilles of the Rebellion to be present in force. Many a once wearied and hungry prisoner will hasten to greet his old associates at this meeting. The undersigned have been appointed by some of their former prison companions, to issue a call throughout the United States for this meeting. Believing, then, the proposed reunion will be a source of pleasure to old comrades, and much desirable to the country, we therefore invite all Union soldiers and sailors who were prisoners in the Southern prisons during the rebellion, to meet in convention, at the Fifth Presbyterian church, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 17th of September next, such course of proceedings to take place, when the meeting occurs, as our old comrades may adopt.

Any correspondence touching the proposed meeting will be addressed to the Chairman of this committee, at Indiana, Pa.

GEN. HARRY WHITE, Chairman.

GEN. E. N. BATES, Illinois.
COL. J. C. CARPENTER, Kansas.
GEN. W. H. POWELL, West Virginia.
CAPT. R. T. CORNWELL, Pennsylvania.
IRA HASTINGS, Indiana.
GEN. W. H. NORTHCOTE, West Virginia.
GEN. A. D. STRAIGHT, Indiana.
CAPT. GEO. SMITH, New York.
CAPT. E. H. CHASE, Rhode Island.
CAPT. JOHN. H. STEWART, Pennsylvania.
LIEUT. THOS. LITTLE, JR., Pennsylvania.
JACOB YOST, Pennsylvania.
JAMES SMITH, Pennsylvania.
MAJOR FRANK A. KREPS, Pennsylvania.
TIMOTHY QUILL, Pennsylvania.
LEWIS WINTER, Pennsylvania.
GEO. SPAULDING, Pennsylvania.
COL. S. M. JACKSON, Pennsylvania.
LIEUT. JAS. HAZLETT, Pennsylvania.
LIEUT. COL. W. A. NICHOLS, Connecticut.
COL. A. STEWART, Pennsylvania.
GEN. H. W. WESSELLS, New York.
SERGT. A. C. ECKLES, Pennsylvania.
SERGT. W. R. BLACK, Pennsylvania.
COL. S. MOFIT, New York.
COL. B. F. FISHER, Pennsylvania.
CAPT. LEWIS THOMPSON, United States Army.
CAPT. W. H. ROCHE, Indiana.
EAPT. E. W. KENDAL, Massachusetts.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

The Consolidation Agitation—Public Meeting—A Committee Appointed—What the Friends of the Measure Say.

NEW BRIGHTON, July 30, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS: An interesting meeting of the citizens of Beaver Falls, New Brighton and Fallston was held in this place, on Monday evening. The meeting had been called for the purpose of having a discussion on the propriety of consolidating New Brighton, Beaver Falls and Fallston.

Burgess Johns, of New Brighton, presided, and J. H. Stevenson, of Beaver Falls, was chosen Secretary. The subject under consideration was discussed at length by B. R. Bradford, Esq., Judge Chamberlain, J. H. Stevenson, Esq., of the Beaver Falls Board of Trade, and others. The speakers were generally non-committal, but the feeling was strongly in favor of the proposed consolidation.

The three towns, now number about 10,000 inhabitants, in the aggregate,—which is a better showing than can be made by some other places that are under city rule. The friends of the measure are confident it will succeed, and say it is the very best plan for the development of the three towns. They say the prestige of being a city should not be overlooked; consolidation also will increase the price of property; more people and especially capitalists would be attracted to the place and as the taxes would be lightened; and above all other advantages the new city could secure the Beaver County Court House as the seat of justice. This undoubtedly be removed. To be the only matter in the way could easily be arranged, each borough liquidating its own. All these points were discussed at length by the speakers, after which a number of gentlemen, among whom were Judges Chamberlain, Messrs. J. B. Hays, J. E. Emerson, B. B. Bradford and others, were appointed a Committee to take the matter into consideration and call another meeting.

In the meantime the citizens of Beaver Falls, will likely call a meeting to consider the matter. Who speaks first for Mayor. Not

A PRIVATE.

For Sale.—Business property in Manchester, now renting for $1,000.00. Price reasonable.

RICHARD H. HUGHES,
T TH&S 124, Smithfield street.

YESTERDAY'S DEATH ROLL.

Killed on the Railroad—The Body Terribly Mangled—Death at the Lock-up—The Effects of Intemperance.

The record of yesterday embraces two sudden deaths, both of which were attended with circumstances of a peculiarly shocking character.

The first victim was a laborer named Patrick Kearney who was killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, a few minutes after ten o'clock. He had been seeking employment at the Outer Depot and had succeeded in getting an engagement for to-morrow. In walking away from the depot he saw a train approaching on the Allegheny Valley Railroad track and stepped to one side to get out of the way. As he did so engine 45, which was backing down from an opposite direction, struck and knocked him down. The engineer failing to observe him on the track, and Kearney apparently having become confused, the wheel of the tender passed over his breast, diagonally, crushing it in and causing the heart to burst out at the side. The right arm was also cut off, part of the head crushed to a jelly and the skull split open. The body presented a horrible appearance, and was so horribly cut up that it was almost unrecognizable.

The remains were picked up and carried to the station house near by, where an inquest was held. Kearney was about thirty years of age, unmarried, and had no relatives residing here. The remains were decently interred.

DEATH AT THE LOCK-UP.

Dudley Boyle a man about fifty-five years of age died at the lock-up yesterday morning. He had been arrested the afternoon previous on Liberty street in an insensible condition through intoxication. He was too drunk for the regular hearing and so was not disturbed. During the evening he became somewhat sober, and yesterday morning about six o'clock asked the Captain to send for a doctor as he was very sick. Dr. McCann was called in and did everything possible for his relief, but the man died about nine o'clock—the victim of intemperance.

Boyle was well known to many pedestrians in the vicinity of the Union Depot as he kept a "lung tester" and "shooting mark" on a vacant lot off Liberty street, next to the American House. He had been drinking very hard for the last two or three years, and especially within the last week had indulged his taste for the liquor. At the inquest held by Coroner West, Dr. McCann said he thought the man died from the effects of whisky drinking.

The deceased leaves a widow but no children.

THE TEACHERS GATHERING.

Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, 1872—Nineteenth Annual Convention.

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Teacher's Association will be held in the Academy of Music, corner of Broad and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, August 20, 21 and 22, 1872.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

Tuesday, August 20, 9 A. M.—Opening Exercises and Organization. Address of Welcome by Prof. Frederick P. Christine, A. M., Philadelphia. Reply, by Prof. A. R. Horn, A. M., Chairman of the Executive Committee. Addresses, by Ex-Governor James Pollock, Prof. J. S. Hart, Dr. Frank Taylor, and others.

11.30 A. M.—Miscellaneous Business.

12. M.—President's Inaugural Address. Hon. H. Houck, Dept. State Supt.

12.30 P. M.—Closing Report of the Committee on the proposed Monument for our Distinguished Educators.—Prof. J. P. Wickersham, L. L. D., Chairman.

Afternoon.—Superintendents' meeting.

2 P. M.—Essay "Essay and Mishaps," by Miss Anna R. Bailey, Bristol.

General Education, as a Basis of Professional Training, a paper, by Prof. John S. Hart, L. L. D., Principal of the Normal School, Philadelphia.

The Introduction of the Latin and Greek Writings of Christian Authors, in the Classical Curriculum of our Colleges, a paper, by Prof. W. C. Cattel, D. D., President of Lafayette College.

Compensation of Teachers. Address, by Edward Shippen, Esq., Philadelphia.

Wednesday, August 21.—9:00 A. M.—Opening Exercises.

State Board of Examiners.—Report of Committee, Prof. A. O. Newpher, Chairman. Discussion of the Report.

Before the Primary Teaching, by Prof. F. A. Allen, Mansfield.

English and German in the Peoples' Schools, a paper by Rev. L. D. Schlosser, Allentown.

Kellgion in our Common Schools, a paper by Rev. L. D. Schlosser, Allentown.

Sectional Superintendency, by Jesse Newlin, Esq., County Superintendent of Schuylkill county.

The Normal School Interests, by Prof. Edward Brooks, A. M., Millersville, and Prof. C. L. Ehrenfeld, A. M., South Western Normal School.

Afternoon.—Meeting of College Presidents.

3.00 P. M.—Meeting in the Park. Recitations, impromptu speeches, &c., followed by drives and rambles in the West and East Parks.

Evening.—7.45 P. M.—What Hath the Angel written, poem, by Miss F. S. Nash, Williamsport.

Sunny Teaching, essay, by G. Harry Davis, Philadelphia.

The Benefits of the Superintendency, to be opened by Professor J. L. Pickard, City Supt. of Chicago, followed by Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Supt., Prof. W. H. Shelly, Supt. of York, Dr. Frank Taylor, of Philadelphia, Prof. Geo. J. Luckey, Superintendent of Pittsburgh, and others.

Thursday, August 22.—9.00 A. M.—Opening exercises.

History of the Association, report of special committee, Prof. J. L. Harrison, chairman, Pittsburgh.

Facts touching the Progress of Education in our State during the past fifteen years, a paper, by W. H. Johnson, a teacher seventy-eight years old.

Centennial Celebration, report of Special Committee, Professor W. H. Parker, Chairman, Philadelphia.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Co-Education of the Sexes in American Colleges, a Discussion, opened by Prof. E. H. Magill, President of Swathmore College, followed by Dr. Calder, President of the Agricultural College of Centre, Pa., Dr. Franklin Taylor, Marshall; Prof. Bliss, President of Lewisburg University; Dr. Loomis, President of Allegheny College; Dr. Goodwin, President of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Muhlenburg, President of Muhlenburg College and others. The Faculties of all the Colleges in the State have been invited to attend and participate.

Annual reports of the officers of the Association. Reports of the Delfers of Election.

Miscellaneous business.

Afternoon.—3.00 P. M. Excursion along the Delaware front, by Steamboat, from Riverton to Chester.

Evening.—7.30 P. M.—Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Essay, by Miss R. Cleveland, Lebanon.

Address by A. D. White, LL. D., President of Cornell University. Subject: A State University, the Acme of the Public School System.

Short Addresses on the subject by members of the Association.

Volunteer Addresses.

Friday, August 23.—7.00 A. M.—Grand Excursion rate $4.00.

Members, on showing their cards of membership and having them stamped will obtain tickets at 50 cents reduction, making the fare $1.50 for the round trip.

A. R. HORNE, Chairman,
Executive Committee.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

President—Hon. Henry Houck, Dep. State Supt., Harrisburg.

Vice Presidents—Prof. R. Bliss, Lewisburg University; Lewisburg; Mrs. Jennie Murray, Asst. Principal High School, Williamsport.

Secretary—Prof. J. P. McCaskey, Prin. High School, Lancaster.

Treasurer—Prof. D. S. Burns, City Supt., Harrisburg.

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—Prof. A. R. Horne, Principal Keystone State Normal School, Chairman; Prof. George E. Maris, Ex. Co. Supt., Chester co.; West Chester; Prof. F. Transeau, Principal, Franklin Building, Williamsport; Prof. E. T. Burgan, Agricultural College, Centre Co.; Prof. W. R. Ford, Principal, Pittsburgh.

General Local Committee—Prof. James F. C. Sickel, Chairman, Edward Gideon; A. M., F. F. Christine, A. M., George W. Schock, W. H. Parker, A. M.

Invitations and Receptions—E. Shippen, Esq., Chairman, Miss Jennie Pindell, Joseph L. Caven, Miss E. H. Cromwell, Miss Louisa D. Elmes, J. M. Thomas, A. M.

Finance—S. G. King, Esq., Chairman, Geo. H. Stoudt, Andrew J. Morrison, J. E. Byram, A. M., Wm. A. Gnlager.

Hotels—J. McFarlane, A. M., Chairman, John S. Lawrence, J. R. Ramsey, Joseph F. Sickel, E. J. Brodle, A. M.

Reporting Proceedings—Wm. H. Samuel, Esq., Harrison Walton, John H. Onensetter, Drayton Lewis, J. E. Byram, A. M.

Place of Meeting—Geo. F. Keyser, Chairman, Frank C. Garigues, G. Harry Davis, Wm. A. Gulager, Wm. Alexander Buckley.

Music.—Prof. Jean Louis, Chairman, Simon Gratz, Edgar A. Singer, Henry W. Halliwell, James C. Beckel.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.

The following are the railroad arrangements as far as completed for the State Teachers' Association;

Persons having orders from the ticket agent of the association can procure excursion tickets at the principal stations on Cumberland Valley, Lehigh Valley, North Pennsylvania, Northern Central, Pennsylvania. "Excursion tickets can be procured without orders at principal stations on Catawissa, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, Philadelphia and Reading and Branches. Persons having paid full fare one way can procure from ticket agent passes to return free on Allegheny Valley, Delaware and Hudson, Oil Creek and Allegheny River. Orders will be issued on and after August 1st. C. H. Harding, ticket agent, 29 and 31 South Front street, Phila.

Torn to Pieces.

The Conneautville *Courier* says: About ten o'clock on Tuesday Mr. Lewis Scott, about thirty years of age, while at work in Stratton's steam mill at Evansburg, Crawford county, met with a horrible death. He was attempting to throw a belt on the pulley on the main shaft, when his right arm was caught and he was drawn around the shaft which was making four hundred revolutions per minute. At each revolution he struck a beam about a foot above the pulley, fairly mashing his body to a jelly. The right arm and both legs were torn completely off, one of the legs being thrown some ten feet from the body; the entire back portion of the head was mashed to a pulp, his face, singular to relate escaping. His brains was spattered over the mill, and pieces of flesh and bones were found many feet from the scene. The remains, when gathered up presented a most horrible sight, too shocking even for imagination.

Costiveness, alone a great evil, leads to distressing and dangerous complications. Cure at once with Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all Drug gists.

PERSONALS.

HON. R. M. MACKEY is in Philadelphia.

W. S. PURVIAN